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H. I. SMITH, EDITOR.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. T. STRAHAN,
Physician and Surgeon, will attend to professional calls night or day. Office on Philadelphia street, near Centre Square, New Oxford.

DR. M. D. BISHOP, DENTIST,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Office in Newman's Building, Frederick St. Hanover. Gas and other administered. Office hours—8 a. m. to 12 m., 1 to 4 p. m.

J. L. BUTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office with J. A. Kitzmiller, on second floor of panel building on Baltimore street. Prompt attention given to settlement of estates of decedents, minors, &c.; also, to conveying, liens and collections. 22mar89

J. A. KITZMILLER,
(Successor to H. B. Woods, Esq.) ATTORNEY AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, has removed his office to the second story of Spangler's building, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa., recently occupied by H. B. Woods, Esq. Will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.

S. MC. SWOPE,
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WM. ARCH. MCLEAN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office on the first floor in the Schick property, southwest corner of the Diamond.

G. J. BENNER,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office on Baltimore street, in room formerly occupied by Dr. Brenner's Drug Store.

CHAS. S. DUNCAN,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Will continue the practice of law at the office of his father, the late W. A. Duncan, on Baltimore street. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. 8mar85

WM. P. QUIMBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Adams co., Pa. Office with Hon. David Wills, southeast corner of the Diamond. 12sep190.

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AUCTIONEERING

GEORGE L. COLESTOCK offers his services to the public as Auctioneer. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, New CHESTER, Adams county, Pa.

A Terrible Hurricane.

Advices from Mauritius state that a hurricane, unprecedented in its violence, raged over that island on April 29 causing enormous damage to shipping. A majority of the vessels at the island were blown ashore, and the western half of Port Louis, the capital, was devastated. Among the building wrecked were the Royal College and twenty-four churches. Many sugar mills in the country were completely demolished, and the valuable machinery employed in the grinding of the cane and in boiling the product, vacuum pans, centrifugals, etc., were badly damaged. It is estimated that 1200 persons were killed in the storm, and, in addition, many hundreds, probably thousands, sustained more or less serious injuries. Business at Port Louis, and at the other towns on the island has been and is still greatly interrupted. Though a large part of the crops was destroyed no famine is apprehended. The Government, which is under the direction of Sir Charles Cameron Lees, has taken measures to relieve the distress that prevails in every direction. Half of the crops of sugar, rice, coffee and pepper have been utterly ruined, and the loss in this direction is extremely heavy. Mauritius, or as it is sometimes called Isle of France, has always been noted for its violent and destructive hurricanes, but this one exceeds in destructiveness any hitherto known. Thousands of people have lost their houses, and though the Government is doing all it possibly can there is much suffering. Relief for these people is urgently needed.

Mauritius is an island of the Indian Ocean, lying to the east of Madagascar. It is oval in shape, being thirty-nine miles in length and thirty four miles in its greatest breadth. It is surrounded by coral reefs, and the interior is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, the highest point being 3000 feet above the sea. The climate is unhealthy and the island is subject to violent, frequent, and destructive hurricanes. It has belonged in turn to the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, and the English, having been in possession of the latter since 1810. French is the language chiefly spoken. The total population, according to the census of 1880, was 361,000, and in 1890 had increased to 373,000. Two-thirds of the people belong to what is known as the Indian population, the other third including large numbers of Africans and half breeds. Port Louis, the capital, had a population of 61,000 in 1889. There are very few villages in the interior of the island. A group of houses may sometimes be found together in the country, but the plantations are scattered irregularly over the island, and families within a mile of each other are considered very near neighbors. During the last half century the island has also suffered from severe epidemics which have been extremely fatal. In 1854, a visitation of Asiatic cholera swept off 17,000 people, and in 1867 a still more destructive inroad of malarial fever, of an unusually fatal type, carried off 30,000 of the inhabitants, almost paralyzing the whole community for many weeks, and greatly affecting the business of the colony.

At Denison, Texas, Tuesday night between 11 o'clock and 3:30 in the morning, an assassin brutally shot and killed four women, two of them leaders of local society, and two inmates of respectable houses. The wife of Dr. Haynes, one of Denison's most respected citizens, was assassinated while alone in her room, and robbed of her gold watch and chain, diamond ring and earrings. Five hours later, in the heart of the city, Miss Tene Hawley was shot and killed, in the privacy of her room. Maud Kramer and Rose Stewart, two disreputable women, were also shot and killed as they were retiring for the night. These murders created intense excitement, which is increased by the fact that there is no clue to the criminal.

In all cases, where a mild but effective aperient is needed, Ayer's Pills are the best. They improve the appetite, restore healthy action, promote digestion, and regulate every function. No pill is in greater demand, or more highly recommended by the profession.

A Joke that Ended in Death.

"Died from heart failure," was the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Joseph Hardin, at Wellington, Kansas, but this prosaic verdict does not tell the story connected with his death. Hardin was a young man of good appearance and what is known as a "lady's man." He was a great favorite and was always thought to be a harmless sort of a fellow. He went too far, however, in his attentions to several married women and they told their husbands who determined to give him a scare and run him out of town. They induced one of the women to answer his note and appoint a trysting place. Hardin received the note and made arrangements to meet his inamorata. As he approached the place he saw the form of a woman waiting for him and his steps quickened. The lady appeared coy and started away, but Hardin hurried after until he saw her disappear in a narrow side street. Hastening to the place he suddenly found himself in the grasp of a man, while around him stood four others. All were masked and carried terrible-looking weapons. Hardin was tied, a trial was held, and he was condemned to death. It was decided that he should be tied with his back to the executioner and be shot in the back of the head. Seated on a box, which he was told was his coffin, he was blindfolded, and then at a signal a gun was fired and he was struck gently on the back of the head with a stick. On receipt of the blow he fell forward and lay perfectly still. It was supposed that he had fainted, but when he was examined it was discovered that he was dead. The shock had been too great for his system, and when the blow was struck he died as surely as if he had received a bullet from the gun of his unknown executioner.

The matter was reported to the proper officials and the Coroner impaneled a jury, with the result stated. No action has been taken looking to the arrest of the perpetrators of the fatal joke and it is probable that none will be taken.

Frederick Bailey Deeming was executed at Melbourne, Australia, Monday morning, for the murder of his wife, Emily Mather Deeming. He walked steadily to the gallows and died uttering a prayer for mercy. He left no confession. The earlier part of the day was spent by the doomed man in alternately reading the Bible and sketching gibbets and coffins. The hanging of Deeming is the last scene in the life of one of the most horrible monsters the civilized world has seen in these end of the century days. Deeming was a "Jack the Cementer." His known murders number six, two wives and four children by the first wife, and were remarkable from the fact that he cemented the bodies of his victims under the floor of the houses where they were cut down. The hideous nature of his methods has caused Deeming to be an object of great interest to the scientific world. Those who have studied the case believe Deeming to belong to the criminal type, but it is not at all clear that he was morally irresponsible. The Australian authorities pronounced Deeming sane and the world is doubtless well rid of a wretch, who when arrested was waiting for his next victim.

Stephen Powers, of Angola, Indiana, was in life a unique character and in death he is still a marvel. While alive he was the champion whiskey drinker of the State. No amount of it would intoxicate him. Finally whiskey did not satisfy him, and for years before his death he bought a solution of arsenic by the dozen bottles and drank the stuff in large quantities. He lived to a very old age and after death was buried on his farm. A few days ago his family concluded to remove the remains. On opening the grave it was found that the body had literally turned to stone.

The Mississippi river below St. Louis is 10 miles wide, and the floods in the streams tributary thereto show no sign of abatement. Farmers are reported to be greatly discouraged at the poor crop prospects from the long continued wet weather.

A most ghastly discovery was made by Harvey Thomas, a prospector, in the mountains to the south of Salt Lake City, Utah. He had been trying to follow a blind lead for some time under the belief that he would find an old abandoned mine, of which there have been many stories told in that part of the country. He followed what he considered an old trail deep into the mountains and came to a place which showed signs of having been once inhabited. Deep in a canon which was almost hidden at the mouth by a heavy growth of bushes and vines he found a stone house. This was small and had apparently been made for the purpose of holding something which was never to get out for there was neither door nor window. The place showed such evidence of great age that Thomas had no scruples in breaking into the house and the sight which met his gaze when he did so nearly caused him to faint.

Lying on the floor and propped up around the walls of the little stone house were the headless bodies of seventeen people. The bodies had been prepared in some way and retained their form and appearance as if they had been dead only a short time. But not a head was found about the place. The bodies were those of men and women and two children.

On reporting the discovery an investigation was made and the belief is general that the bodies are the remains of the people who were killed in one of the many early Mormon wars which took place when this country was being settled. What has been done with the heads is a mystery which no one has attempted to solve. There was nothing about the bodies to give the slightest clue to their identity.

William and Dave Glunt, brothers, living on a farm in the vicinity of Harrison City, Pa., quarreled Thursday morning. William picked up a large club and struck his brother on the head crushing his skull. David's wife, who witnessed the attack on her husband, went to his rescue, but was met by William who dealt her a blow, felling her to the ground. The madman then returned to his brother, who was lying unconscious on the ground. He picked him up, and, carrying him to an adjacent creek, was about to throw the body into the water when a neighbor appeared on the scene. David cannot recover. Mrs. Glunt is probably fatally hurt. William has been arrested.

Lyman Morse, aged 80 years, and Phoebe Macomber, a year younger, were married last week, at Ovid, Mich. They were lovers in youth, but separated by parental authority. Since their separation Mr. Morse has been the husband of five wives, all of whom he was divorced from, and his bride has been the wife of five men, two of whom have died since the first of the present year.

Mrs. William Harner, 63 years of age, of Lancaster, sat chatting with her family after eating a hearty dinner Wednesday. While laughing at a remark made by some one, she suddenly gasped and sank back in her chair dead, the final summons coming while her features were still relaxed with a smile. She died of heart failure.

Cope J. Snapp, who, with two others, robbed the city of Louisville, Ky., of \$800,000 a few years ago, has been sent to the Minnesota Penitentiary to serve a sentence of ten years and a half, for defrauding the Northern Pacific Railway out of \$6000 by means of a system of raising checks.

Dyspepsia has driven to an early and even suicidal grave many a man who, if he had tried the virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, would be alive to-day and in the enjoyment of health and competence. Sufferers, be warned in season, and don't allow the system to run down.

A fall of live frogs took place five miles from Mexico, Mo., Wednesday night. The largest fall was on the farm of Philip Shearer, who estimated the number that he saw at ten thousand.

Very recently a freight train of forty cars of thirty two tons capacity each—2,463,150 pounds, passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad, the heaviest train ever known.

A SPRINGTIME IDYL.

The bluebirds they are calling,
The robin plumes his wing,
The snow-born streams are falling
Upon the feet of spring,
Sing sweet, oh Southland,
Sing soft, oh Southland,
O'er hamlet, farm and town—
Invade the Northland,
Surround the Northland,
And pull that snowbank down.

The wee frogs wake from sleeping,
They're getting out of bed;
And thro' the cold turf peeping
The crocus shows her head.
Arise, oh Southland,
Blow soft, oh Southland,
O'er dingle, dell and down;
Go flood the Northland,
Dissolve the Northland,
And pull that snowbank down.

Go sound the cow-bell loudly;
Wake feather, fur and fin,
My brothers, see how proudly
The splendid spring comes in.
All hail, oh Southland,
Come soon, oh Southland,
And green the hills of brown;
Invade the Northland,
Go smite the Northland,
And pull that snowbank down.
—Dunlap (Indiana) Banner.

TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT.

BY BELLE MOSES.



LES around Briar Lodge the snow lay heaped, deeper there than about the other villas, which were built on elevated ground, while Briar Lodge nestled in a hollow.

But if the two inmates of this abode were snow-bound, that fact troubled them little. They were all in all to each other, this mother and daughter, whose kingdom was their home, so they could afford to laugh at the vagaries of the weather.

They were very companionable; for whether through the influence of Mildred Vicars's healthful flow of spirits, or the still unquenched fire of the mother's youth, the years had passed lightly over the older woman's head. Her figure still retained its graceful outlines, her soft skin was unwrinkled, her glossy black hair scarcely showed a silver thread.

A woman, one could see, who had carefully husbanded the best years of her life, so now at the harvest-time there were no disappointing tares among the golden grain. The mother was in the fullness and perfection of maturity, and the daughter in that sweet first glow of youth—fair of face and joyous by nature as a girl of nineteen should be.

Briar Lodge was a fitting bower for two such charming women. It was the home of Mrs. Vicars's girlhood, where, as Madeline Hunt, she had made it the most attractive place on the hillside.

The Prince came at last, invaded Briar Lodge and took Madeline captive; but he died in the flush of happiness. Little Mildred gave warmth to her mother's life, urging her to cast off the blighting influence of her sorrow; and Madeline's nature blossomed afresh, all the better and stronger for its crucial test. Though many of the old suitors again surrounded her, the beautiful lonely woman only twined her affections more closely about her little daughter.

After a longer stay than usual, the snow was beginning to melt, and one bright afternoon Mildred Vicars armed herself with a light snow shovel, and sallied forth to aid the sun in his work. From beneath her jaunty seal-skin cap her bright face glowed with the stirring exercise, and snatches of song rose to her lips, floating on the clear thin air down among the frozen hollows and out upon the broad stretch of moorland. Her eyes were often turned in this direction, until a certain dark spot on the horizon took a more definite shape. Then the color deepened in her cheeks, and she bent to her voluntary labor as if her daily bread depended upon it. Nearer and nearer came the hurrying figure of a young man, whose steps were beating directly down upon Briar Lodge. Reaching the prickly hedge he called softly, "Mildred! Mildred!"

The girl dropped her shovel and turned quickly around, meeting a pair of ardent eyes that caused her own to fall in some confusion.

"I—I am glad to see you home, Herbert. When did you arrive?" As she spoke she came slowly up to the hedge that divided them, and reached over her little gloved hand in greeting to the newcomer, who caught and kissed it passionately before he released it.

"Didn't you know I was coming to-day?" he asked reproachfully. "I am sure you expected me, Mildred. Answer me truly. I cannot believe that you have forgotten."

"Forgotten! oh, no!" returned Mildred quickly. "I thought—I imagined—well, if you must have it—I did look for you to-day."

Herbert Overton's face grew radiant. "Have you no warmer welcome for me. May I not come in?" he asked after a vain attempt to repress himself of her hand, across the intervening barrier.

"Yes," she ventured slowly, "and— and mother says you may stay to tea if you like."

There was a tremor in the soft voice; but Mildred shot a rueful look at him from under her long lashes, and the

young man waited for no second bidding. Another moment and he was beside her, grasping both hands, and trying to read the pretty downcast face.

"What am I to understand by this, Mildred?" he demanded in a low, eager tone.

She did not withdraw her hands, but with an impulsive movement she nestled closer to his side, and answered almost in a whisper: "Whatever you wish, dear Herbert."

Then they lost sight of time and place, and fell to planning their future, as only happy lovers can.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Vicars sat alone with her thoughts, marveling at the short afternoon wore on, at the intricate weaving of circumstances which had brought these young people together. She was thankful that it was so, for it partly effaced an act of her own which had cost her many a bitter pang of self-reproach.

She had once been engaged to Colonel Overton, Herbert's uncle and guardian; but with the dawn of her love for Ashley Vicars she felt that she could no longer keep her promise. He released her—it was all he could do—for her happiness was his first thought. But from that day he never set foot in Briar Lodge. He spent a good deal of his time abroad, superintending Herbert's education, but when his nephew determined to practice law in the city, he took up his residence once more in the old mansion on the brow of the hill. He had never married. He and Madeline met occasionally, but beyond a grave bow on either side there was no further intercourse.

The young people, however, made up for their elders, and Madeline was glad to see the feeling that had grown between them. Not so the Colonel. He listened quietly enough, when on his return that evening Herbert asked his consent to a speedy marriage with Mildred Vicars, and an unwonted flush came to his handsome face as he said:

"I am sorry for this, Herbert. Had you confided to me sooner I might have spared you much pain. Such a thing cannot be thought of, and let me advise you, my boy, to go back to the city. The only hope for your peace of mind is to root out this unfortunate love."

Herbert looked flushed and indignant. "I do not wish to root it out, uncle, you do not know Mildred. She is truth and sweetness itself."

"The girl is like her mother," answered Colonel Overton; "she loves you now—at least, she thinks she does; but let a handsomer man appeal to her fancy, and her over-tender conscience will blight your happiness. Withdraw before it was too late."

"It is too late now," burst out Herbert vehemently. "I cannot understand your prejudice against Mildred."

"I have no prejudice against the young lady. I do not know her," answered the Colonel. Then, after a pause, he continued, "I am the last person to oppose a true love match, Herbert; besides I know that opposition only adds fuel to the flame. But this much I ask of you—leave things as they are for awhile. You are both young, and can wait. Go back to the city and your work, and if in the end I find that I can give my full and free consent I will send for you."

"Yes—but—" began Herbert.

Colonel Overton smiled rather sadly as he laid a hand on his nephew's shoulder. "I know what you would say, Herbert. You are of age and quite your own master, fully capable of controlling your own affairs; but I deserve from you some slight consideration after years of faithful guardianship. The same hot blood flowed in my veins once that now courses through yours, and I will not have its warmth chilled if I can help it. Can you trust me for awhile?"

There was a short struggle, then Herbert held out his hand.

"I owe you too much, uncle, to refuse such a request," he said, in a trembling voice.

Colonel Overton grasped the proffered hand, then went slowly and thoughtfully from the room.

Just at sunset the following day another figure made its way across the moorland toward Briar Lodge—a taller, statelier figure than Herbert's. It was the Colonel himself. It was over twenty years since he had taken that walk, and he hesitated now—almost afraid to stir the slumbering passion of his youth. He had fought a long, hard battle, and if he had not been victorious, he had at least retreated with flying colors. Why should he jeopardize the little that remained of his future for the sake of Herbert's happiness? The thoughtless boy might be grateful to him for an hour, and then he would live his life alone; for Madeline's daughter should not haunt him always with her presence. That would be too much. At fifty, when the sun of youth is forever set, and the twilight shadows creep on apace, he should have peace, undisturbed by the gnawing of a pain which he thought dead.

But as he strode along, his fine figure alert with graceful, easy motion, and an eager look in his dark eyes, one might almost have fancied that the years which had silvered his hair had done no further damage. And he was himself surprised to find his heart beating with the old impatient throb, as he traversed the well remembered path.

The sun had vanished behind the hill, leaving a misty pink trail, when at last Colonel Overton passed up the pretty walk which led to Briar Lodge.

How strangely familiar everything looked without. The garden still preserved the same trim aspect, but as he was admitted he noticed at once the

subtle change that pervaded each nook and corner.

A blazing log fire cast grotesque lights over the room into which Colonel Overton was ushered, and he stood on the hearth preparing himself for an interview which would surely be a painful one to both.

How would she meet him? With the same unembarrassed coldness that had so often wounded him? His conjectures came to a sudden halt, for Madeline had entered quietly, and now stood before him with outstretched hand and a faint smile hovering on lips which trembled in spite of all her efforts.

"You are welcome, Greville," she said, using unconsciously the familiar name, and as the Colonel took her hand and looked into the sweet, unaltered face, he felt a strange, wild impulse to take here in his arms and forget the intervening years.

Somehow the sight of him a crowd of tender memories swept over the sleeping heart of Madeline Vicars. A feeling deeper than friendship made the blood mount slowly into her cheek. She withdrew her hand from his grasp, and said in a low, hurried voice, "I—I will ring for lights. It is very gloomy here."

"Oh, no," answered the Colonel quickly; "I will not detain you long. Surely, after all these years, you cannot deny me a few moments."

"I have never done that," "True," he interrupted. "It was voluntary banishment. I was afraid to come here, Madeline. I am afraid to be here now, but that necessity forces me."

"You speak of the children?" she questioned.

"I speak of your daughter and my nephew, who have most unfortunately formed an attachment for each other."

"Unfortunately?"

"Yes, I say unfortunately, for you know from experience how it may end. I cannot allow Herbert's life to be wasted as mine was. He is young, ambitious and clever. I have great hopes of him."

The tears slowly filled Mrs. Vicars's beautiful eyes. "You are hard," she murmured. "I thought—I thought—" she paused. "Mildred's happiness is even dearer to me. She loves your nephew truly, and perhaps, Greville, their marriage may—may bridge over the gulf between us. We may be friends once more."

She nervously clasped and unclasped her hands, and Colonel Overton saw a few bright tears trembling on her lashes. "You mean well, Madeline," he answered quietly, "but though we are past the turning point in our lives, the even flow of friendship can never exist between us. As for Mildred—she is young—she has seen nothing of the world. There may be some other who may touch her heart more deeply—I have known such cases—and then Herbert's happiness will be wrecked."

Madeline was weeping bitterly; but Colonel Overton continued: "I do not mean to reproach you. Your course was better than deception; but I will protect Herbert to the best of my ability."

"And Mildred—poor little Mildred—is she to suffer too?"

Madeline rose from her chair, and coming close to him laid a beseeching hand upon his arm. The Colonel seized it, and fixed his passionate, pleading eyes upon her.

"Madeline, Madeline! you try me past my strength. Did you think of my feelings when you told me the cruel truth years ago, and now am I required to make still greater sacrifices? Even if all should turn out happily, do you think that it would cause me no pang to see Mildred—your very image—fitting about the old place which has known no gentle presence since you refused to enter it? Would you force me into exile again? Madeline, I am too old—leave me my solitary hearth, where I may spend a few peaceful twilight hours."

"Mildred could make them much happier for you," pleaded Mildred's mother.

"Never!" he said with sudden fire. "There is but one way of happiness for all. I am mad to dream of such a thing, for when I gave you up, Madeline, I swore I would never approach you again. I shall keep my vow. But, if you truly wish to mend the breach between us, then it is your place to seek me—not for Mildred's sake, nor Herbert's, nor even mine, but at the bidding of your own heart and desire."

He gently disengaged her clinging hand, and left her to ponder his words. So while Mildred sang in the joy of her heart, Madeline went about her accustomed duties, dazed and bewildered. When the twilight came that meant so much to her, she could bear it no longer; she left the lovers to their dreams, and scarcely giving herself time for thought, she took her way across the moorland, halting at last at the familiar gate. The spirit of the place was dead—the serene old gentlewoman who had brightened the homestead for her children.

The front door stood ajar, so Madeline slipped in, and guided by old associations, found her way to the library. This door was closed; she turned the handle softly, and entered unobserved by the lonely occupant.

The room lay deep in shadow, the glow of the fire was subdued and fitful, and the sight of the solitary man before it, buried in his own thoughts, unconscious of her presence, touched the tenderest chords of heart. She heard him sigh once, as she moved silently toward him in the gathering gloom. She paused behind his chair, and summoning all her courage, laid a timid hand upon his head.

"Greville, I have come," she whispered.

He did not start, nor even turn, but he reached up and drew her gently around in front of him, without a word. She crept into his embrace, and there another sweet and solemn secret was told in the twilight.—Times-Democrat.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Italy is experimenting with liquid fuel for torpedo boats.

The naval ordnance smokeless powder continues to produce satisfactory results.

There is a thermometer at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., which is considered worth \$10,000.

The Hollerith electrical counting apparatus has saved the census bureau \$600,000 in the expense of enumerating the population of the country.

Frost has a variety of effects upon different products. Under the same influence eggs will burst, apples contract and potatoes will turn black.

It has been found that sandstone as an engine foundation is far from perfect. The stone soon becomes saturated with oil, making it soft and easily friable.

Broommakers dye their broomcorn so green that housekeepers are afraid to break off one of the splints to test a cake with, for fear they may be poisoned with paris-green.

To find the relative distance of the sun and stars, suppose the earth and sun but one inch apart. At the same relative distance the nearest fixed star would be just eleven miles away.

It is said that the latest improved guns are able to give a velocity to their projectiles of 2887 feet per second, which is at the rate of 1968 miles an hour. This is the highest velocity yet recorded.

It has been found by experiments that ordinarily the blood travels from the heart through the arteries at the rate of about twelve inches a second and through the capillaries at about 3-100 of an inch per second.

The floating fire-engine, propelled by steam, which has been lately built for the service of the prefecture of the port, says the Levant Herald, made a short trial trip in the Marmora recently. It steams twelve to thirteen miles an hour.

A new English pattern of stair thread is made of alternate strips of lead and steel, the lead furnishing toothhold and the steel preventing wear. The lead is cast in grooves in a plate of steel, and it is asserted that this form of step has unusual durability, not wearing smooth even under heavy travel.

The microphone is the latest absolute test for death. Recently a St. Petersburg (Russia) woman, who was subject to fits of catalepsy, apparently ceased to breathe, and was looked upon by her friends as dead. Her medical attendant, who knew the history of the case, applied the microphone to the region over the heart, and was thus enabled to hear the faint sounds of its beats. After strenuous exertions the doctor was enabled to restore the woman to consciousness.

A new means has been found for shutting off an electrical current without injury to the dynamo when wires happen to get crossed or there is overheating from any cause. The essential parts of the apparatus are four needles so arranged that when the voltage in the wire is increased above the limit from any cause, one of the needles will emit sparks and so burn through a fine thread. This thread is connected with springs which shut off the current when the tension is broken.

The Prince and the Cook.

The following story, which is not new, will bear retelling. During the earlier visits of the Royal family to Balmoral, Prince Albert, dressed in a very simple manner, was crossing one of the Scotch lakes in a steamer, and was curious to note everything relating to the management of the vessel, and among other things cooking. Approaching the "galley," where a brawny Highlander was attending to the culinary matters, he was attracted by the savory odors of a compound known by Scotchmen as "hodge-podge," which the Highlander was preparing. "What is that," asked the Prince, who was not known to the cook. "Hodge-podge, sir," was the reply. "How is it made?" was the next question.

"Why, there's mutton intil't, and turnips intil't, and carrots intil't, and—" "Yes, yes," said the Prince, who had not learned that "intil't" meant "into it," expressed by the contraction "intil't"; but what is intil't?" "Why, there's mutton intil't, and turnips intil't, and carrots intil't, and—" "Yes, I see, but what is intil't?" The man looked at him, and seeing that the Prince was serious, he replied, "There's mutton intil't, and turnips intil't, and—" "Yes, certainly, I know," urged the inquirer; but what is intil't—intil't?" "Ye daft gowk!" yelled the Highlander, brandishing his big spoon, "am I no telling what's intil't?" There's mutton intil't, and—" Here the interview was brought to a close by one of the Prince's suite, who was fortunately passing, and stepped in to save his Royal Highness from being rapped over his head with a big spoon, in search for information from the cook.—Manchester Times.

"Manilly is the toughest paper known, I believe," said Wickwire, incidentally. "Say," queried Mudge, "where can I get a copy?"—Indianapolis Journal.

The Useful Elephant.

The normal load for continuous travel of a fair sized elephant is eight hundred pounds, so the animal is equal to eight ponies, small mules, or asses; to five stout pack mules or bullocks, and to three and one-third of a camel. Under such a load the elephant travels at a fair speed, keeping well up with an ordinary army or baggage train, requiring no made road, few guards, and occupying less depth in column than other animals. He is invaluable in jungle country and all



ELEPHANT CARRYING LOGS

roadless regions where heavy loads are to be moved. In Burmah, and on the east and southeast frontier, elephants are absolutely necessary for military supply. When once a good road is made the beast is, of course, easily beaten by wheeled carriages.

He shines most as a special Providence when the cattle of a baggage train or the horses of a battery are stalled in a bog or struggling helplessly at a steep place. An elephant's tusk and trunk serve at once as lever, screw-jack, dog-hooks, and crane, quickly setting overturned carts and gun-carriages right, lifting them by main force or dragging them in narrow winding defiles, where a long team can not act; while his head, protected by a pad, is a ram of immense force and superior handiness.

A born forester, it is in jungle work that the laboring elephant, outside Government service, is seen at his best. The tea planters of Assam and Ceylon find him useful in forest clearing and as a pack animal. They even yoke him to the plow. He is the leading hand in the teak trade of Burmah—unrivaled in the heavy toil of the timber yard, where he piles logs with wonderful neatness and quickness. Small timbers are carried on the tusks, chipped over and held fast by the trunk. A log with a thick butt is seized with judicious appreciation of balance, while long and heavy balks are levered and pushed into place.—"Beast and Man in India."

Shapes in Sleeves.

Among the new sleeves one is made of fancy vicuna cloth, close fitting from elbow to wrist, and draped above. Tiny velvet buttoned tabs, and finishing bow in velvet on the outside seam.



The puffed sleeve is of gray crepe cloth, caught up in bouillonnes, with bracelets and wristbands in pink velvet ribbon.

Another is of nun's veiling, cashmere or surah, arranged in rucks, and headed with a deep puffing. Flat folds round the wrists, and golfing down the outside seam.

The Tartan sleeve is of Scotch cheviot, with two gauntlet cuffs in dark plush and light colored silk edged with double cording.—New York Sun.

A Curious Phenomenon.



Johnnie with his mouth open as wide as he can get it—(1) for medicine; (2) for honey.—Judge

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NEWS NOTES FOR WOMEN

Jettied wire and jettied net are to be used in covering frames for dressy bouquets and hats.

There are in London, so report says, over ten thousand women connected with the press.

The famous singer, Christine Nilsson, Countess Miranda, has been visiting her childhood's home in Sweden.

Lady Sutton recently gave an entertainment in London, at which \$15,000 were expended for flowers alone.

Queen Margharita, of Italy, has promised the loan of her famous collection of laces for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Queen Margharita, of Italy, though still a very beautiful woman, is said to be growing very fat. She has been married twenty-four years.

Dr. Mary P. Jacobi, in New York, and Dr. Mary Hoxon, in Washington, are each reputed to earn \$40,000 a year at their profession.

Dr. Caroline Bertillon has been appointed visiting physician to that very important college for girls, the Lycee Racine, in Paris, France.

For the sombre taste in dress fashion has designed a large variety of flowers in brown and gray shades of silk to be worn as bonnet garniture.

The newest feature in millinery is what is called the "boulevard crown." Of course it is very broad and very flat, and rather longer than it is wide.

Queen Victoria is so fond of fresh air that she is said to keep the temperature of her apartments in Windsor Castle so low that the rooms are unpleasantly chilly for other people.

Little hats of jettied wire are almost covered by the full-blown roses and shaded poppies used as trimming, a single flower often hiding all but the edge of the brim.

Police matrons in New York and Brooklyn get \$300. School teachers begin on half that pay and work fourteen years to secure the maximum salary, which is \$750 a year.

A distinguished Methodist preacher once said: "But for the interest and devotion of the women of our churches, one-half of them would die the first year, and the other half the second."

A new wrinkle is the wearing of colored ribbons as collar trimmings; some are merely folded and set over or on the edge of the dress collar, and fastened at the back with a rosette. Ribbons are worn in every imaginable manner.

Lady O'Brien, the wife of the Governor of Newfoundland, is much absorbed in the wives and children of the men engaged along the coast in the fishing industry, and has organized a small society to work up material into suitable clothing for her proteges.

There are many women registered at the Patent Office in Washington as inventors. Their inventions range from pillow lace to locomotive appliances, though they have been especially successful in devising ice-cream freezers and sewing machine attachments.

The Duke of Westminster has been recommending young women of the middle classes to train for teachers of cookery. He says that he is convinced, by careful examination of the subject, that there is a good living for any woman who will fit herself to teach cookery.

Senator Peffer's wife is a Pennsylvanian, and she has been married just forty years. She is a woman of business ability, and while her husband was in the war she so husbanded the savings he sent home that when the war was over she had the nucleus of a small fortune awaiting him.

The newest muddy-weather costume consists of a skirt, perfectly plain, and umbrella-shaped. The lower edge is bound with leather. The leather extends up the outside of the skirt to form a trimming, and also lines it to the depth of six inches. A short jacket like the skirt, and trimmed with leather, is also worn.

Only forty-four women have been decorated with the blue cross of the Legion of Honor altogether. One of the youngest women who have ever received the cross is Juliette Dodu, a creole, and the cause was an act of bravery during the Franco-Prussian war. She is now an inspector of primary schools in Paris.

The little maid who has been discreet in choosing either a stylish mother or a sensible mother, is dressed in cloth, crepon, chevot, or cashmere, and in the simple cotton fabrics, of which gingham is the prime favorite. Her skirts are short and plain. Her bodies are gathered and frilled or made with jaunty jackets over full silk waists.

In Harlem (New York City) women who go to their store with babies get them checked and do their shopping in comfort. If the baby is in a carriage a boy gives a check for it and amuses the youngster until its mother has finished her shopping. If it is not in a carriage it is amused in the same way inside the store. The plan is working well for both shopkeepers and mothers.

THE SARATOGA MIRACLE FURTHER INVESTIGATED BY AN EXPRESS REPORTER.

THE FACTS ALREADY STATED FULLY CONFIRMED—INTERVIEWS WITH LEADING PHYSICIANS WHO TREATED QUANT—THE MOST MARVELOUS CASE IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this paper copied from the Albany, N. Y., Journal, giving the particulars of one of the most remarkable cures of the 19th century. The article was under the heading "A Saratoga Co. Miracle," and excited such widespread comment that another Albany paper—the Express—detailed a reporter to make a thorough investigation of the statements appearing in the Journal's article. The facts as elicited by the Express reporter are given in the following article, which appeared in that paper on April 16th, and makes one of the most interesting stories ever related:

A few weeks ago there was published in the Albany Evening Journal the story of a most remarkable—indeed so remarkable as to well justify the term "miraculous"—cure of a severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, and, in compliance with instructions, an Express Reporter has been devoting some time in a critical investigation of the real facts of the case. The story of the wonderful cure of Charles A. Quant, of Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., as first told in the Journal, has been copied into hundreds if not thousands of other daily and weekly newspapers and has created such a sensation throughout the entire country that it was deemed a duty due all the people, and especially the thousands of similarly afflicted, that the statements of the case as made in the Albany Journal, and copied into so many other newspapers should, if true, be verified; or, if false, exposed as an imposition upon public credulity.

The result of the Express reporter's investigations authorizes him in saying that the story of Charles A. Quant's cure of locomotor ataxia by the use of Pink Pills for Pale People, a popular remedy prepared and put up by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Morrissett, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, IS TRUE, and that all its statements are not only justified but verified by the fuller development of the further facts of the case.

Perhaps the readers of the Express are not all of them fully familiar with the details of this miraculous restoration to health of a man who after weeks and months of treatment by the most skillful doctors in two of the best hospitals in the State of New York—the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City and St. Peter's Hospital in Albany—was dismissed from each as incurable and, because the case was deemed incurable, the man was denied admission into several others to which application was made in his behalf. The story as told by Mr. Quant himself and published in the Albany Journal, is as follows:

"My name is Charles A. Quant; I am 37 years old; I was born in the village of Galway and excepting while traveling on business and a little while in Amsterdam, have spent my whole life here. Up to about eight years ago I had never been sick and was then in perfect health. I was fully six feet tall, weighed 150 pounds and was very strong. For 12 years was traveling salesman for a piano and organ company, and had to do, or at least did, a great deal of heavy lifting, got my meals very irregularly and slept in enough 'spare beds' in country houses to freeze an ordinary man to death, or at least give him the rheumatism. About eight years ago I began to feel distress in my stomach, and consulted several doctors about it. They all said it was dyspepsia, and for dyspepsia I was treated by various doctors in different places, and took all the patent medicines I could hear of that claimed to be a cure for dyspepsia. But I continued to grow gradually worse for four years. Then I began to have pain in my back and legs and became conscious that my legs were getting weak and my step unsteady, and then I staggered when I walked. Having received no benefit from the use of patent medicines, and feeling that I was constantly growing worse, I then, upon advice, began the use of electric belts, pads and all the many different kinds of electric appliances I could hear of, and spent hundreds of dollars for them, but they did me no good. (Here Mr. Quant showed the Journal reporter an electric suit of underwear, for which he paid \$124.) In the fall of 1888 the doctors advised a change of climate, so I went to Atlanta, Ga., and acted as agent for the Estey Organ Company. While there I took a thorough electric treatment, but it only seemed to aggravate my disease, and the only relief I could get from the sharp and distressing pains was to take morphine. The pain was so intense at times that it seemed as though I could not stand it, and I almost longed for death as the only certain relief. In September of 1888 my legs gave out entirely and my left eye was drawn to one side, so that I had double sight and was dizzy. My trouble so affected my whole nervous system that I had to give up business. Then I returned to New York and went to the Roosevelt Hospital, where for four months I was treated by specialists and they pronounced my case locomotor ataxia and incurable. After I had been under treatment by Prof. Starr and Dr. Ware for four months, they told me they had done all they could for me. Then I went to the New York Hospital on Fifth Street, where, upon examination, they said I was incurable and would not take me in. At the Presbyterian Hospital they examined me and told me the same thing. In March, 1890, I was taken to St. Peter's Hospital in Albany, where Prof. H. H. Hunn, frankly told my wife my case was hopeless; that he could do nothing for me and that I had better take me back home and save my money. But I wanted to make a trial of Prof. Hunn's famous skill and I remained under his treatment for nine weeks, but secured no benefit. All this time I had been growing worse. I had become entirely paralyzed from my waist down and had partly lost control of my hands. The pain was terrible; my legs felt as though they were freezing and my stomach would not retain food, and I fell away to 120 pounds. In the Albany Hospital they put seventeen hot iron burns on my back one day with red hot irons, and after a few days they put fourteen more burns on and treated me with electricity, but I got worse rather than better; lost control of my bowels and water, and, upon advice of the doctor, who said there was no hope for me, I was brought home, where it was thought that death would soon come to relieve me of my sufferings. Last September, while in this helpless and suffering condition, a friend of mine in Hamilton, Ont., called my attention to the statement of one John Marshall, whose case had been similar to my own, and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, had, after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians, been pronounced incurable, and paid the \$1000 total disability claim allowed by the order in his case. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr.

Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking some 15 boxes was fully restored to health. I thought I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills, and I took them according to the directions on the wrapper on each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe as I was so very weak, but continued to follow instructions in taking the pills and the treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of the pills I began to feel beneficial results from them. My pains were not so bad. I felt warmer; my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye came back again as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills, at a cost of only \$4.00—see!—I can with the help of a cane only, walk all about the house and yard, can saw wood, and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained 10 pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given me up as incurable."

Such is the wonderful story which the Express reporter has succeeded in securing verification of in all its details, from the hospital records where Mr. Quant was treated and from the doctors who had the case in hand and who pronounced him incurable. Let it be remembered that all this hospital treatment was two and three years ago, while his cure, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has been effected since last September, 1891. So it is beyond a doubt evident that his recovery is wholly due to the use of these famous pills which have been found to have made such remarkable cures in this and other cases.

Mr. Quant placed in the hands of the reporter his card of admission to Roosevelt Hospital, which is here reproduced in further confirmation of his statements:

(SERIES B)
ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.
OUT-PATIENT.
No. 14037. Admitted Sept. 16, 89.
Chas. Quant.
Age 34. Birthplace Galway, N.Y.
Civil Condition Single.
Occupation Piano and Organ Salesman.
Residence 17 East 11th St., New York.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
(OVER.)

To verify Mr. Quant's statement our reporter a few days ago, (March 31st, 1892,) called on Dr. Allen Starr at his office, No. 22 West Twenty-eighth St., New York City. Dr. Starr is house physician of the Roosevelt Hospital, situated corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. In reply to inquiry he said he remembered the case of Mr. Quant very well, and treated him some, but that he was chiefly treated and under the more special care of Dr. Ware. He said he regarded this case as he did all cases of locomotor ataxia as incurable. In order that our reporter might get a copy of the history of the case of Mr. Quant from the hospital record he very courteously gave him a letter of which the following is a copy:

Dr. M. A. Starr, 22 West Forty-eighth Street, office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., New York, March 31st, 1892.—Dear Dr. Vought: If you have any record of a locomotor ataxia by name of Quant, who says he came to the clinic 3 or 4 years ago, No. 14,037, of the O. L. Dept., Roosevelt sent to me from Ware, will you let the bearer know. If you have no record send him to Roosevelt Hosp.

Yours, STARR.

By means of this letter access to the records was permitted and a transcript of the history of Mr. Quant's case made from them as follows:

"No. 14,037. Admitted September 16th, 1889, Charles A. Quant, age 34 years. Born U. S. Married. Hoboken."
"History of the case:—Dyspepsia for past four or five years. About 14 months' partial loss of power and numbness in lower extremities. Girdling sensation about abdomen. (November 29th, 1889, not improved, external strabismus of left eye and dilatation of the left eye.) Some difficulty in passing water, but not much. Some constipation; alternate diarrhea and constipation; partial ptosis past two weeks in left eye."

"Ord. R. F. Bi pop. and Sola."
These are the marked symptoms of a severe case of locomotor ataxia. "And Dr. Starr said a case with such marked symptoms could not be cured and Quant, who was receiving treatment in the out-patient department, was given up as incurable."

"There never was a case recovered in the world," said Dr. Starr. And then said: "Dr. Ware can tell you more about the case as Quant was under his more personal treatment. I am surprised, he said, that the man is alive, as I thought he must be dead long ago."

Our reporter found Dr. Edward Ware at his office, No. 102 West Ninety-third Street, New York. He said: "I have very distinct recollections of the Quant case. It was a very pronounced case. I treated him about eight months. This was in the early summer of 1890. I deemed him incurable, and thought him dead before now. Imagine my surprise when I received a letter from him about two weeks ago telling me that he was alive, was getting well and expected soon to be fully recovered."

"What do you think, doctor, was the cause of his recovery?"

"That is more than I know. Quant says he has been taking some sort of pills and that they have cured him. At all events, I am glad the poor fellow is getting well, for his was a bad case and he was a great sufferer."

Dr. Theodore R. Tuttle, of 319 West Eighteenth Street, to whom our reporter is indebted for assisting, courtesies, said of Quant's case: "I have had several cases of this disease in the course of my practice. I will not say that it is incurable, but I never knew of a case to get well; but I will say it is not deemed curable by any remedies known to the medical profession."

After this successful and confirmatory investigation in New York, our reporter, Saturday, April 2d, 1892, visited St. Peter's Hospital, in Albany, corner of Albany and Ferry Streets. He had a courteous reception by Sister Mary Philomena, the sister superior of St. Peter's Hospital, and when told of the object of his visit, said she remembered the case of poor Mr. Quant very distinctly. Said she: "It was a very distressing case and excited my sympathies much. Poor fellow, he couldn't be cured and had to go home in a terrible condition of helplessness. The house physician, on consulting the records at St. Peter's Hospital, said he found only that Charles A. Quant entered the hospital March 14th, 1890, was treated by Dr. Henry Hun, assisted by Dr. Van Derveer, who was then, 1891, at the head of the hospital, and that his case being deemed not possible of cure, he left the hospital and was taken to his home, as he supposed to die."

Such is the full history of this most remarkable case of successful recovery from a heretofore supposed incurable disease, and after all the doctors had given him up, by the simple use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Truly it is an interesting story of a most miraculous cure of a dreadful disease by the simple use of this popular remedy.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario, and Morrissett, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

The Saleslady and the Factory Girl.
The salesladies of New York are greatly incensed because a bill introduced in the Legislature classes them with factory girls! Caste distinction is certainly becoming well defined when such unhealthy notions are entertained, and such notions are as unjust as unhealthy. In physique the factory girl is the peer of the "saleslady." In intelligence she does not fall short; in vago earning ability she is her superior, and in the home she will prove a better housekeeper than her fastidious sister. The motion of a fly's wings will not subject her to a cold and a cookie to a doughnut she will have fewer flies on the dinner table than the mistress of the tape and the pencil.

Getting Down to Hard Pan.
HELEN HYLER.—I suppose you find America very different from England? LORD BLAZONBERRIE.—Ah, yes; in some things! For instance, in England, we put the pavement on top of the dirt; but here in New York, you seem to put the dirt on top of the pavement.—Puck.

Routs Rheumatism.

MR. CHARLES LAWRENCE, of Ashland, Neb., says that Swift's Specific cured him of SEVERE RHEUMATISM of which he had suffered for over six months, with vain efforts to get relief. He recommends it to all sufferers from Rheumatism.

After suffering untold agonies three years from Rheumatism, having had much treatment without relief, I decided to take Swift's Specific. Eight bottles

—CURED ME ENTIRELY—

and I wish other sufferers to know of the value of your great remedy for Rheumatism.—JOHN McDONALD, McDonald's Mills, Ga.

Send for free Treatise on the Blood and Skin. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOE

For gentlemen in a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and it is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00, and acknowledged to be the Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.

\$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
\$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
\$3.50 Police and Farmer.
\$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
\$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
\$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.



For LADIES.

\$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
\$2.50 Best Dongola.
\$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
\$1.75 For MISSES.
For BOYS' & YOUTH'S, \$2 & \$1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your foot-wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

'August Flower'

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

HELLO! O. D. Green, Syracuse, N. Y., wants HUSTLEBIS to sell AUGUST FLOWER.



Doesn't "look" as she ought—the weak, nervous and ailing woman. As long as she suffers from the aches, pains, and derangements peculiar to her sex, she can't expect to.

But there's only herself to blame. With Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she's a different woman. And it's a change that can be seen as well as felt. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled.

With the "Favorite Prescription," all the proper functions are restored to healthy action. Periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, all "female complaints" are cured by it. It's the only medicine for woman's weaknesses and ailments—that's guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case for which it's recommended, the money is returned.

Can something else be offered by the dealer, though it may pay him better, be "just as good"?

P. N. C. S. '92

EVERY MOTHER
Should Have It in The House.
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love to take JOHNSON'S ASK-ANYTHING for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup and Whooping Cough, all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like made. Sold everywhere. Price 30c by mail, 40c by Express paid, 2c. J. B. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Rising Sun Stove Polish

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. With Paste, Furniture, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off the Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin of glass package with every purchase.

Private European Parties

Under the patronage of

Mrs. M. D. Frazar,

70 and 71 Globe Building, Boston.

Tours of eighty, sixty, fifty and forty-five days.

Party for North Cape sails June 18.

Send for circulars and references.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best Remedy to Use and Cheapest

Send by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

CATARRH

THE ITEM

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1892.

A snowstorm almost equal to a January blizzard began crossing the country about Spencer, Iowa, Friday morning. The storm on top of the flood just experienced there seems to banish all hope of crops this year. Snow fell generally throughout Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Five inches of snow fell at Hanover, New Hampshire Friday. The temperature was not low enough to injure fruit, but many trees were broken by the accumulation of snow on the leaves and branches. At Keene the snow reached one inch in depth, and at Chesterfield six inches. At Montpelier, Vermont, half an inch of snow fell.

There were terrible floods in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois last week. At Sioux City many lives were lost. In Monroe county, Mo., 65,000 acres of cultivated land were submerged.

Cray fish made a crevasse in the Mississippi above New Orleans great damage resulting. An appeal has been made to the President for the sufferers. Thousands of families are homeless and in need of aid. Over 700,000 acres of fertile land are under water in Arkansas, and three families are known to have been drowned, in addition to thousands of live stock.

A young couple were made man and wife Thursday on the second highest point in Pennsylvania, a pile of rocks on the mountain near Jeunesville, a mile south of Hazleton. The groom, Albert F. Guilberman, is a florist employed at Villa Nova, near Philadelphia. The bride, Theresa Fulda, is a handsome young woman of Treschow, a small village near Jeunesville. The ceremony was performed by Alderman Martin, of Hazleton. Guilberman says the girl's parents opposed their union, and they adopted this plan to outwit them.

Despatches have been received telling of a catastrophe caused by an earthquake in Transcaucasia. Three villages near Erivan have been destroyed, and twenty-seven persons were killed and a large number of others injured. The Russian province of Erivan, in which this seismic disturbance took place, is on the border of Asiatic Turkey, just southeast of the Black Sea. The district is of a mountainous character, Mount Ararat lying about twenty miles south of the city of Erivan.

Miss Mabel Scole of Columbus, O., a bright and vivacious girl against whose character never a whisper was heard, has become a raving maniac in consequence of having received an anonymous letter from a person claiming to be an old lady of keen observation, in which foul insinuations were made against her.

The Brazilian turret-ship Solimnoes, one of the six war vessels sent against the rebels at Mato Grosso, was wrecked Sunday morning in the harbor of Montevideo. One hundred and fifty men were drowned, only five of the crew being saved. The lost ironclad was built at La Seyne, at a cost of \$2,700,000.

Harriet Smith, a 14-year old colored girl, was convicted at Easton, Md., Friday of murder in the second degree. She poisoned her father, Thos. Smith, about two months ago, by putting arsenic in the teapot. The poison she intended for her brother Henry, who had refused to accompany her to a festival.

A secret meeting of the Board of Pardons was held at Harrisburg Wednesday morning. The application of William Henry Painton, who is to be hanged on June 16 for the murder of Mrs. Strominger, was refused.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, of St. George P. E. Church, New York, has declared in favor of churches opening and conducting saloons for the sale of pure wines and beer, but opposes the selling whiskey, however.

A heavy rock in a quarry at Wrights ville was loosened by the rains Friday morning and fell upon George Berry, a colored man, instantly killing him. Another workman was badly hurt.

The residence of Mr. Thos. Ehrhart, Sr., in New Chester, had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire on Thursday night week.

On Thursday John W. Little, of Hunterstown, killed two copperhead snakes, one measuring 5 and the other 2½ feet.

While attending the M. E. church in Drumore township, Lancaster county, Sunday, Samuel Graybill, aged 10, died suddenly of heart failure.

Knarf's Letter.

MR. EDITOR:—Having had the pleasure of visiting your beautiful town for a few hours recently, I was struck with the many handsome and substantial improvements to be seen all around you. The new depot is a credit to the company (and it didn't come too soon) as well as to the town. The new M. E. church would be considered the thing in a place many times the size of New Oxford, and the beautiful corner building, erected by Dr. Sheetz will stand as a lasting monument to him long after he shall have passed to the great unknown. There are many other improvements, such as the fine residence of Mr. Himes, near the depot, but your citizens are already familiar with them. You are a progressive people, and to those who oppose public improvements I would say:—Go out to the mill, jump into the dam and pull the water together over your heads. This is a progressive age and New Oxford is moving with the times.

One of my always-glad-to-see weekly visitors is the ITEM, which tells me the news of the county of my birth. Having first saw the light of day near Round Hill (I won't tell how many years ago) I naturally feel interested in everything that transpires in good old Adams county. It was my privilege to visit my old home last July, and once more gaze upon the familiar scenes of childhood. But what a change has taken place. Saplings that my father planted then are now monstrous trees, whose leafy branches shelter the weary harvester from "Old Sol" for a few moments after their noon-day meal. And what a change since the Rebel raid, when General Early and his staff took possession of and occupied our house on the night before the famous battle of Gettysburg.

You are a hospitable people with a big H. While you believe in the tariff you do not put the tariff on strangers who visit you. During my recent visit to your town I desired to call on relatives living about one mile from your limits, and, having "a mental indisposition to physical exertion," I did not care to walk. One of your prominent young gentlemen, Mr. First-day—beg pardon, Mr. Sunday, (we Quakers down here call Sunday First-day, see?) volunteered to take me out for 40 cents. Just think, 40 cents! Certainly there was no tariff on that. Knarf will never forget his kindness—he may never forgive me.

What has become of your Hampton correspondent? If he has dropped out I would suggest Major Lem. Myers as a suitable person to keep you posted on the doings of Hampton and vicinity. He is a first-class fellow, and if he can find time, after attending to his large family (of chickens) I know he will send you spicy letters. But for goodness sake don't say I told you, or he and Harry Fickes will come to West Chester and scalp me.

Will some one kindly answer the following questions:

Is W. A. Diehl?
Has E. C. Stock?
What did U. S. Grant?
What did Franklin Pierce?
Now Mr. Editor, in compliance with a petition signed by 000,001 of your readers, I have again penned you a few lines and will continue to do so occasionally should your generosity allow me a little space in your sprightly ITEM.

KNARF.

WEST CHESTER, May 18, '92.

The Cure For

Scrofula was once supposed to be the touch of rosy. To-day, many grateful people know that the "sovereign remedy" is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This powerful alternative extirpates "the evil" by thoroughly eliminating all the strumous poison from the blood. Consumption, catarrh, and various other physical as well as mental maladies, have their origin in

SCROFULA

When hereditary, this disease manifests itself in childhood by glandular swellings, running sores, swollen joints, and general feebleness of body. Administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla on appearance of the first symptoms. "My little girl was troubled with a painful scrofulous swelling under one of her arms. The physician being unable to effect a cure, I gave her one bottle of

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and the swelling disappeared."

—W. F. Kennedy, McFarland's, Va.

"I was cured of scrofula by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—J. C. Berry, Deerfield, Mo.

"I was troubled with a sore hand for over two years. Being assured the case was scrofula, I took six bottles of Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and was cured."—H. Hinkins, Riverton, Neb.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Monday, Mr. Geo. J. Stitzel, of Latimore township, killed a mad dog.

Blanks of all kinds, good paper, for sale at this office.

BEEF HIDES.—The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of Beef Hides, at Warner's Slaughter House or at the Red Front Grocery, New Oxford, Pa.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Summer Term opens August 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address HENRY B. MOYER, Freeburg, Pa.

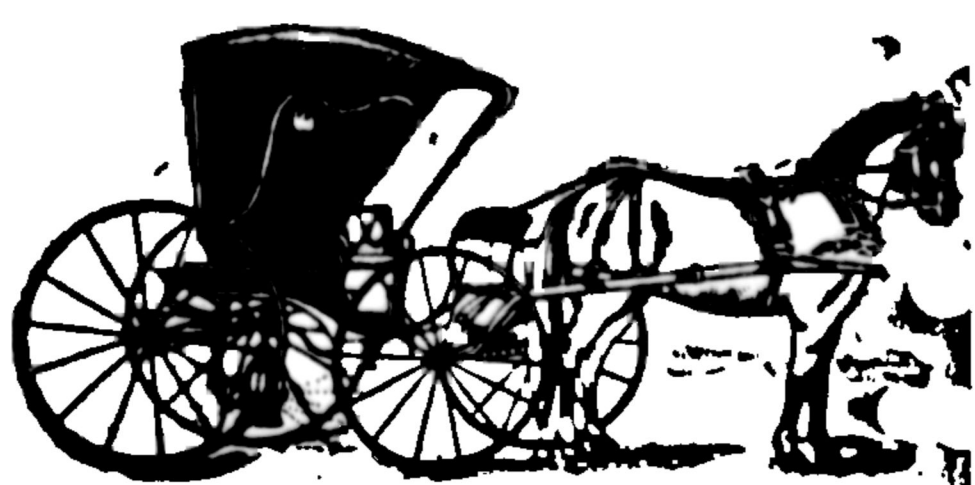
E. F. JENKINS & CO.,
EDGE GROVE, PA.,

are now ready to fill all orders for the very best brands of

Flour, Feed,
GROCERIES, &c.

Thanking the public for past favors, they hope to receive a continuance of the same. Give them a call.

T. S. BLOCHER,
LITTLESTOWN, PA.



Manufacturer of
Buggies, Phaetons, Dayton Wagons,
Extension-Top Carriages, Surreys, Cutters, &c., &c.

Repairing a Specialty. Give him a call.

J. S. Weaver, N. Lingg

WEAVER & LINGG
MANUFACTURERS OF
Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, and Farm Machinery generally; AGENTS for Whittely Binder and Mower, and Farming Implementations of every description.

Having purchased the well-known Foundry and Machine Shops of Diehl & Co., the subscribers are prepared to build Threshers! Horse Powers, and Farm Machinery generally. They have all the Diehl patterns and are prepared to build new machines and repair Traction Engines and Separators and Machinery of all kinds, or furnish castings for same, at short notice.

Mill Work by experienced workmen. Pulleys, Shafts, and Hangers to order. Castings to order at the lowest market prices. General machine repairing promptly done at moderate charges. Satisfaction always guaranteed. Stoves, Grates, Cellar Grates, Sash Weights, Kettles, Hog Troughs, repairs for all kinds of Pumps, and a large lot of Machine Castings always in stock for sale. Horse Shoeing promptly attended to. Shops on Hanover St., New Oxford, Pa.

GRAIN
—AND—
PRODUCE!

Z. H. CASHMAN,
at the Brick Warehouse on Hanover St.,
NEW OXFORD, PA.,

will buy and sell all kinds of
Wheat, Hay, Straw, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Potatoes, Bran, Middlins,

Chop, &c.; Also
THE BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR,
Coarse and Fine Salt, &c.

Sellers and buyers will find it to their advantage to give him a trial. Free delivery to any part of the borough. Car leaves New Oxford every Thursday afternoon for Baltimore; returning leaves Little Station every Friday at 4 o'clock, p. m. All orders left with him will receive prompt attention.

GRAIN and
PRODUCE.

The undersigned, having purchased the warehouse on PITT STREET, NEW OXFORD, PA., he will buy all kinds of GRAIN, such as Wheat, Rye, Oats, corn, clover and Timothy Seed, Hay and Straw, &c. Will also keep a full stock of FLOUR, FEEDS, SALT, &c.

LUMBER and COAL.

The Lumber and coal business will be continued as heretofore, with a full stock of all kinds of Lumber and coal, which will be sold at bottom prices. Thankful for the liberal patronage given me in the past, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same

A. SHEELY.

C. C. STOUGH,
HARNESSMAKER,

CARLISLE ST., NEW OXFORD,

keeps a full stock of

Light & Heavy Harness
(single or double.)

Collars, Flynets, Horse
Sheets, Whips, &c.,

at the very lowest prices. Also a full line of

LAP SPREADS,
DUSTERS, &c.,

from the cheapest to the finest.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

GETTING HOT!

The weather is now so warm that it is absolutely necessary, if you desire comfort, that you wear clothing suitable to it. We show the greatest variety of HOT WEATHER DRESS GOODS and their Suitable Trimmings—our prices on these goods are often less than other stores. Hot Weather Underwear—all sorts and prices.

Send to us for your Kid Gloves—every pair at \$1.00 guaranteed.

The Leaders

G. W. WEAVER & SON,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

We carry the largest and best stock of

CARPETS.

MATTING.

TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,

in the county.

We are the acknowledged leaders
of the county in

MILLINERY!

Don't forget to call and look through
this Department.

We are receiving New Goods twice each
week. Everything in each Department sold at
the lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

E. C. STOCK,

SWARTZ BUILDING, NEW OXFORD.

P. S.—We pay the highest market prices
for wool and eggs. Bring them along.

SAVE MONEY AND
SECURE BEST BARGAINS
IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

Having just returned from the cities with a large line of Fine and Cheap Dress Goods in all the leading shades and styles, Ladies' Reefer Jackets, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Ready made Clothing for men and boys, and a full line of Cottonade Cassimeres, Shirtings, Muslin, &c.; also all the leading styles of Ladies' Hats and Bunnets for spring.

Our :- Millinery :- Department

is full in every particular, with a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as Hats, Neckwear, Shirts, &c. Everything needed to furnish either lady or gentleman with a complete outfit can be found at

Steffy's Cash Bargain Store,

West End Carlisle Street.

Come and learn prices before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

THE ITEM

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY H. I. SMITH.

TERMS—\$1.00 per annum, in advance—\$1.50 if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates—liberal reductions to those advertising by the year.

JOB PRINTING of every description—from the smallest label or card to the largest hand-bill or poster—done with dispatch, at the lowest rates.

OFFICE in Sunday's Hall, (second floor,) adjoining the Eagle Hotel, Centre Square.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1892.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Arrangements for Children's Day have commenced in the M. E. church.

The reunion of the Reformed churches will be held at Pen-Mar, on August 18, next.

Rev A. C. Geary of Fairfield, has received a call to the Reformed church at Centerville, Pa.

Children's suits can be bought for from \$1 up to the very best, at Isaac Herz's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, Hanover.

Martin Sheeler, of Straban township, has received a pension of \$12 a month, with \$98 back pay.

A blacksnake, over four feet long, was killed on York street, Hanover, in front of the residence of Mrs. David S. Tanger, last Sunday afternoon.

The Directors of the Poor have awarded the contract for 120 tons of coal for the Alms-house to C. E. Spangler, at \$4.75 per ton, the lowest bid.

The work on the Abbottstown coal mine is being pushed along as rapidly as possible. As they descend with the work of shafting, better material is found.

Mr. Geo. E. Wolf has purchased from the heirs and executors of Christopher Wolf, dec'd, 7 acres of land and improvements, in Oxford township, for \$600.

The cigar factory of J. S. Overbaugh at McSherrystown, was closed by the sheriff, last week. The liabilities are said to be about \$4,000, with assets of about \$2200.

For a fine summer suit at a low figure, also the finest neckwear, go to Isaac Herz's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, Hanover.

NOTICE TO P. O. S. OF A.—The members of Washington Camp No. 22, P. O. S. of A., are requested to meet at their hall on Decoration Day at 2 o'clock to participate in Decoration ceremonies. By order of PRESIDENT.

Rev. Dr. Jesse B. Young, some years ago the popular pastor of the M. E. church of Gettysburg, has been elected by the General Methodist Episcopal conference at Omaha, Neb., editor of the Central Christian Advocate.

The officers of the turnpike to be built from Mount Rock to McSherrystown are F. X. Smith president, P. G. Smith secretary, John Small treasurer, and M. H. Geiselman, John Culp, V. O'Bold, and John H. Pohlman directors.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Sunday, May 29.—Sunday School 8:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. 6 p. m., "Consecration meeting," topic What does God reveal, and to whom? Miss Lizzie Treiber leader. Rev. A. E. Deitz, of Gettysburg, will preach in English at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

On another page of to-day's paper will be found a letter from "Knar" who some years ago was a contributor to our columns, and whose letters are remembered with delight by our older subscribers. We are sure his letters will find the same welcome from our numerous subscribers as they did then.

"Fritz," the author of "Fritz's trip to the west," promises us another letter shortly from the Yellowstone Park, and he says it will be more interesting than the last one. Subscribe now, so that you do not miss these interesting features.

The Directors of the Poor of Cumberland county were on trial last week for malfeasance in office for allowing Joseph Diller, a bound boy, to remain in the custody of James Lufferty after they were notified of the ill treatment. After the result of the trial at Gettysburg District Attorney Maust was willing to allow a nol proes to be entered, but the private counsel objected. A large number of witnesses were examined and interest in the case ran high. The jury, after being out 24 hours, on Sunday brought in a verdict of guilty.

Hon. Edw. McPherson, of Gettysburg, has been elected Secretary of the Republican Congressional campaign committee for the fifth time.

Mrs. Jane McDonald, aged 89 years, was burned to death at the York county almshouse Sunday evening. The aged lady, who was almost helpless, occupied a room in the institution with two other helpless women. She was in the habit of smoking a pipe and it is thought some sparks, falling on her lap, ignited her clothing.

The Herald says: Byrant, aged 7 years, son of Dr. J. H. Bittinger, of Carlisle street, suffered a painful injury on Monday. His left foot caught on one of the spear heads on the iron fence at the High street school-house, the iron point penetrating the ankle to the bone. Permanent disability may result. The accident happened when the little fellow was returning to the school yard over the fence, having climbed out to get his hat which had blown away.

Detective Wittig, of Columbia, and Chief Kautz on Wednesday morning arrested Chas. H. Riffle, of Littlestown, as he was at work at Wagner's cigar factory in Harrisburg. Riffle some weeks ago, bought a lot of shad in Columbia from Jerome Long and gave checks for \$40 on the First National Bank of Columbia, in payment. Mr. Long found that the checks were worthless and placed the matter in Wittig's hands. The officer tracked Riffle to Littlestown, but he had fled, and was finally located in Harrisburg. Riffle was taken to Columbia that afternoon.

Horse Stolen.

A fine light bay mare was stolen from the stable of Mr. Henry Sneeringer, near Bonneauville, last Wednesday evening, and Mr. Sneeringer offered a reward of \$20 for the recovery of the animal. Friday evening the horse was returned to Mr. S. by a stranger who claimed the reward. It was promptly paid to him and he departed, and has not since been seen. It was claimed by the stranger that the horse was caught in the Buchanan Valley.

Fourteen Animals Perish.

The large barn of Albert Loucks in Manchester township, York county, was burned early Monday morning. Farm products and all farm machinery went up in smoke. Thirteen fine cows and one horse were burned to death. The loss will be over \$5000 with but a small insurance.

The Acme cocoa matting mills of Messrs. E. H. and D. E. Eisenhart, in East York, were burned Tuesday. Loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$18,000.

Sheriff Sales.

On Friday, June 17, Sheriff Stoner will sell at the court house Gettysburg, the following property:

A tract of land containing 106 acres and improvements in Latimore township—property of C. W. Beitman.

A tract of land in Liberty township, containing 8 acres and improvements—property of Geo. W. Nagle.

Three tracts of land in Hamiltonban twp., one containing 11 acres and improvements, and the others containing 45 and 26 acres of timber—properties of Levi B. Carney.

Death of Joseph L. Shorb, Esq.

After a protracted illness, at his home in Littlestown, on Sunday, Joseph L. Shorb, Esq., one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of that part of the county, passed away. He was born March 19, 1812, and spent most of his active life on his farm in Union township. For more than forty years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace, in the administration of which his good judgment and sterling integrity won for him the esteem of all. For eighteen years he was at the head of the Littlestown Savings institution, which failing health compelled him to relinquish.

From Fairfield.

A few days ago, as Chas. Singley was chopping wood, the axe glanced and struck him on the foot cutting through the bone of the big toe.

On Thursday our community was shocked by the news that Wm. J. Sprengle of Fountandale, was stricken with paralysis. He was at his saw mill at the time. He died in a few hours.

On Friday, as Thos. Eyler was wagoning in the mountain he let the lever of the brakes slip out of his hand, and it struck him in the face, inflicting a very severe wound.

On Sunday evening as the cows of J. U. Neeley were being driven up the street, one of them struck her foot against a stone, and broke a bone in her leg above the knee. As the cow is a favorite they bandaged her leg and are trying to save her life.

Memorial Day Ceremonies.

"Once more the returning spring with its opening flowers resurrects the memory of our fallen comrades and reminds us of the approach of our sacred 'Memorial Day.' We see them as they fell when more than a quarter of a century ago the flood-tide of death swept them from our side; we see them scattered along our march of recent years, some with the dew of death not yet wiped away and the flowers still fresh sprinkled with the tears of loved ones. Those of us that remain are but few in comparison with those who sleep beneath the ground that shall echo with our solemn tread. Soon we must commit this sacred duty to other hands; let us do it faithfully while we can. It is timely and profitable we should once again repair to the graves of our fallen comrades, and let the memory of their heroic deeds baptize us afresh with loyalty to their heroism and devotion to their country.

"Need I urge upon you that each step and action on that day be so fraught with regard for the occasion and reverence for the departed comrades, that we shall command the respect and commendation of every citizen throughout the Nation.

"Let us reverently and tenderly garland with nature's purest and most fragrant gift each mound where sleeps our comrade, and affectionately think of the unknown and unmarked graves of our patriot brothers, remembering that in this solemn mission we have the sympathy and prayers of the widow and orphan, and the blessing of a grateful Republic."

In pursuance of the above, Post 510 G. A. R., of this place has made arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day here, and an invitation is extended to the people to take part in the exercises. It has always been the custom heretofore to have the services here in the morning, which will be changed this year to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The procession will move from the Public Square promptly at that time in the following order:

Chief Marshal.
Schools and Citizens.
Orator of the Day.
Town Council.
Veteran Drum Corps.
S. V.
G. A. R.
P. O. S. of A.

The order of exercises at the cemetery will be as follows:—1st, Ceremonies of G. A. R.; 2nd, Dirge by Drum Corps; 3d, Music; 4th, Strewing of flowers by Post; 5th, Oration by Rev. H. C. Shindle; 6th, Singing—"America"; 7th, Benediction.

The following ladies compose the committee on flowers, and any one having flowers to donate can leave them with either one of the committee:—Misses Sallie Blair, N. Schnell, M. Cashman, N. Swartz, and D. Gilbert. Messrs. G. C. Sheely and G. T. Himes compose the committee on music.

Court Proceedings.

An adjourned Court of Common Pleas opened Monday morning, all the judges on the bench.

The case of J. M. Orentt, now for the use of Aaron Hostetter, vs. John H. Shultz, appeal from the docket of V. H. Lilly, J. P., is on trial.

First and final account Charles S. Duncan, trustee of Amanda E. Y. Peters, of G. J. Benner, assignee of Elias Kellenberger and wife, of Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, assignee of Jacob Menges and wife, and of J. E. C. Miller, assignee of Isaac N. Hulick and wife, were confirmed.

In the Orphans' Court all the accounts were confirmed except the following continued: Annie Wilson, Administratrix of Harry R. Stallsmith, dec'd; J. A. Kitzmiller, Executor of Ann Stallsmith, dec'd, and John N. Boyer, Trustee of Peter Trostle.

Meeting of Classis.

Gettysburg Classis met in tenth annual session in the Reformed church of East Berlin, this co., on Wednesday evening May 18. The Classical sermon was preached by the President, Rev. B. F. Bausman, of Arendtsville. The organization for the present year was affected by the election of Rev. George B. Resser, President; Rev. T. J. Barkley, stated clerk and treasurer, and Rev. Geo. P. Stem, corresponding secretary. The business was mainly routine, and transacted with great unanimity. The next annual meeting will be held in Emmanuel Reformed church, Hanover, commencing on the second Tuesday in June, 1893.

Attention! If you desire a fine head of hair of a natural hue and free from dandruff, Hall's Hair Renewer is the best and safest preparation to accomplish it.

Luther Warrenfeltz while plowing unearthed the skeletons of seven Confederate soldiers, at Middletown, Md.

Personal.

A. W. Himes, of Pitt street, is attending the annual convocation of Knights Templar at Philadelphia this week.

Mrs. Wm. Duning, of Hanover, and Miss Crever, of York, last week visited New Oxford, the guests of Mrs. Hendrix, Pitt street.

Mrs. Matilda Lawrence, of High street, has gone to Dayton, Ohio, to visit her grandson, who recently made his advent in the family of Mr. S. F. Lawrence, of that place.

Mrs. Hendrix, Mrs. J. E. C. Miller and Sue Himes spent several days in Baltimore last week.

Mrs. C. K. Yenger, of Pittsburg, is spending some time with her mother, Mrs. C. T. Clippinger, Pitt street.

"High Water Mark" Tablet.

Most likely the great event of this summer on the Gettysburg battlefield will be the dedication of the unique and imposing "High Water Mark" monument which marks the spot where Pickett's famous charge was repulsed. Colonel Bachelder is putting the finishing touches to the details preliminary to the dedication which will occur on Thursday, June 2. Thursday Adjutant General Greenland and Col. Frank McGee were at Gettysburg. It was decided to send a detachment from the Eighth National Guard Regiment, which will act as an escort to President Harrison during his stay. Col. Magee will be in charge of the military arrangements and will probably select as the detail the companies stationed at Chambersburg, Carlisle, York, Harrisburg and Wrightsville. The State will furnish 200 tents, which will be pitched on East Cemetery Hill for the veterans who desire to try camp life again, and the Quartermaster's Department United States Army has instructed the department at Jeffersonville, Ind., to forward fifteen large paulins and six wagon covers. These will be used to form the roofs to the stands that will be erected to accommodate the spectators. The seating capacity will be 1500. General Bingham, of Philadelphia, will be unable to deliver the oration and ex-Governor Beaver has been selected in his place. President Harrison will arrive about noon of June 2 and will be escorted immediately to the place of dedication.

At a meeting of the Hanover Water Company, on Thursday evening, it was agreed to offer the entire real estate and plant of the company, with their franchises, to the borough authorities for the sum of \$60,000.

I have just returned from the city with all the latest novelties in Millinery, Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, and everything pertaining to a first-class Millinery Department. I am no "Bogus Trimmer," you all know what experience I have had, and I have so much confidence in my taste that I do not feel it presumption in saying that I can please the most fastidious buyer. I am sure the entire community is sufficiently enlightened to know that I never charge for trimming either hats or bonnets. We have lived here before "although, perhaps, a little Green." We are certainly living again, as my season so far has been crowded with work, and if you have not already made your purchases, come see me. Come anyhow, and be convinced I am not a humbug. I am not in business for glory, but for dollars and cents earned by fair and square dealings with everybody. Mrs. F. STEFFY.

P. S.—Our Dry Goods, Notion, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ready made Clothing and all other departments belonging to our line of business also complete. We have no extra expenses and can afford to sell at a low margin and give you bargains. Come, see us. STEFFY'S, Carlisle Street.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is admirably adapted to make "a little health go a long way." Its curative power is largely attributable to its stimulant, tonic and nutritive properties, by which the energy of the system is recruited. It is pleasant to the taste, easily borne on the stomach and harmless under prolonged use. Try it.

THE MARKETS.

NEW OXFORD.—By Z. H. Cashman
Choice Wheat.....\$0.87
No. 2.....0.85
Raked.....0.70
Rye.....0.73 @ 0.74
Corn.....0.85 @ 0.86
Oats.....0.25 @ 0.30
Clover seed.....\$1.00 @ \$1.25
Timothy seed.....1.00 @ 1.10
Timothy hay.....6.00 @ 11.00
Rye straw.....7.00 @ 7.50

EAST BERLIN MARKETS.

By S. Morgan Smith, Sons & Co.
No. 1, B. Wheat.....\$0.90
No. 2.....0.88
No. 1, Rye.....0.80
No. 2.....0.78
Snow Drift Flour.....\$5.40
2nd grade.....4.50
Bran & middlings.....1.50
Middlings.....1.25
Clover.....1.30

Grand Festival.

On Friday and Saturday evenings, May 27th and 28th, Camp 60, Sons of Veterans, will hold a grand festival in Miller's Hall, New Oxford. Refreshments of all kinds—ice cream, strawberries, cakes, fruits, &c., will be there in plenty. All are cordially invited to attend.

A. G. Lott, formerly of this county, now of Abilene, Kans., is visiting relatives in this county, before going to West Point, having received an appointment from the 5th Kansas district.

MARRIED.

May 22, at McSherrystown, by Rev. D. Leo Brand, Mr. Charles E. Lady, of Cumberland township, to Miss Sallie E. Storm, of McSherrystown.

May 17, at Bonneauville, by Rev. M. J. McBride, Mr. Wm. M. Orndorff to Miss Regina M. Smith, both of Mountjoy township.

May 19, in Hamiltonban township, by Rev. D. C. Eyler, Mr. Simon H. Clune to Miss Sarah C. Kint, both of Hamiltonban township.

May 24, in Gettysburg, by Rev. W. Van Cleve, Dr. J. Bion Scott to Miss Elizabeth Marshall McCurdy, both of Gettysburg.

DIED.

Deaths free—tributes, veils, &c., 5 cents a line

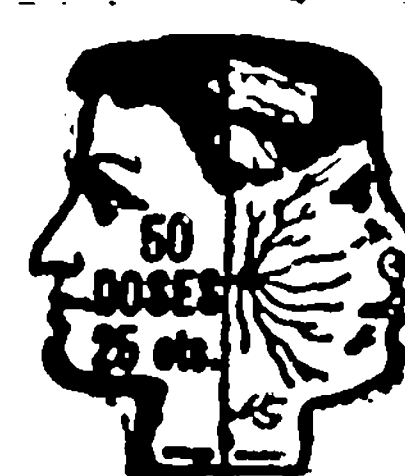
May 20, in McSherrystown, Mrs. Rosanna, wife of Levi Lawrence, aged 71 years, 8 months and 20 days. Mrs. Lawrence enjoyed good health up to Wednesday evening, and attended May devotions in the Catholic church that evening. She however hardly had reached home after services when she was stricken with apoplexy, rendering her unconscious, in which condition she remained until Friday evening when death relieved her.

May 22, in Littlestown, Joseph L. Shorb, Esq., aged 80 years, 2 months and 2 days.

April 20, in Canton, O., Daniel C. Whitnight, formerly of this county, aged 55 years, 7 months and 13 days.

May 17, in Baltimore, Mr. Josiah Miller, formerly of this place, aged 62 years.

May 24, in Mountpleasant township, Guy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Keefer, aged about 16 months.



NERVE & LIVER PILLS
Act on a new principle—regulate the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. Dr. J. W. DICKS' Pills speedily cure biliousness, torpid liver and constipation. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25 cents. Sample free. Dr. J. W. DICKS, New Oxford.

Sold by J. W. DICKS, New Oxford.

For Legislation.

URGED by many friends, I announce myself a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. E. G. TOPPER.
April 8-1c. New Oxford.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

PETER FEISER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of PETER FEISER, late of New Oxford borough, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same borough, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
2d appt. DELIAH D. FEISER, Executrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

MARY A. E. CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of MARY A. E. CASHMAN, late of New Oxford borough, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same borough, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for payment.
Z. H. CASHMAN, Executor.

New Oxford Poultry Yards.

The New Oxford Poultry Yard has eggs and stock from first-class single-comb Brown Leghorns and a good breeding pen of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns for sale cheap. Eggs from Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, and Houdans. Prices moderate. Also an excellent variety of seed potatoes for sale, called the Crown Jewel—50 cents per peck. Call on or address JAMES SHEELY, Prop., New Oxford, Pa.

ENTERPRISE BAKERY!

M. S. YOHE, PROPRIETOR.

Wheat, Rye, Bran and Cinnamon Bread; Rolls; Rusks; Stritzels; Sneekies; Pound, Ginger, Sugar, Jelly, Sponge, and any other kind of Cakes ordered.

Pies of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Retailers, Picnics, Parties, &c., served at bottom prices.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Hoping to receive my share of public patronage, I am,
Yours truly,
M. S. YOHE.

High St., New Oxford.

It is estimated that about 30,000 horses were ousted from street-car service last year by electricity.

Michael Davitt, the Irish Home Rule agitator, urges the Imperial Government to loan, at low interest, \$50,000,000 to the Canadian Dominion for the advancement of immigration in the Northwest.

In New York State during 1891 the deaths by consumption were 13,445, as compared with 13,831 in 1890. This is equivalent to 109 deaths in 1000 deaths from all causes, a ratio decidedly lower than was observed during the last quinquennium. The ratio has been known (in 1886) to arise to 137 in a thousand deaths.

Professor McCook, of Hartford, Conn., finds in his investigation of the tramp nuisance that of 1295 cases coming under his notice, fifty-six per cent. were American born, while but about ten per cent. were unable to read or write. Of 1314 tramps, 459, says the professor, claimed to be strictly temperate in their use of alcoholic drinks, while thirty of them boldly declared themselves as total abstainers. It is more likely that the only really temperate ones of the 1300 and odd were the thirty who never touched a drop.

Says the Baltimore Sun: The great increase of insanity in the United States, an increase far in excess of the increase of population, is justly attracting attention. An illustration of this increase is given in the statistical tables of the New York Board of Charities, which has just been reported to the State Legislature. The figures show that the number of insane patients in New York asylums has increased from 9537, in 1880, to 16,647, in 1891. It is further estimated that counting the insane not in the asylums the total number in the State will reach 20,000.

Some of the revelations of the census will startle a good many people, remarks the Boston Transcript. For instance, there are now more than half a million almond trees actually bearing in the United States; there are hundreds of thousands of bearing coconut trees; there are more than a quarter of a million olive trees, producing fruit equal to the best Mediterranean varieties. There are more than half a million bearing banana plants, 200,000 bearing lemon trees, 4,000,000 orange trees and 21,000,000 pineapples. And the value of tropical and semi-tropical fruits grown under the American flag is nearly \$20,000,000.

"Walnut lumber as a commercial quantity in the lumber trade is almost a thing of the past," said a prominent local dealer to the Man About Town of the St. Louis Republic the other day. "It is not because there is any real scarcity in the supply of timber from which walnut lumber may be made, but from the fact that the craze for walnut furniture has died out entirely or nearly so. Oak, ash and maple have taken its place, principally oak. The craze for all sorts of furniture in the latter timber is causing a wholesale onslaught on the best timbers in the country, and has run the prices of first and second grades way up. A few years more of the craze for oak will exhaust the supply of best grades and then some other wood will become the fashion."

Says the New York Sun: The magnetic needle has been acting in a very erratic manner recently in some parts of France and Scotland, where its declination now is twenty to twenty-five minutes greater than it was a few months ago, though no change has occurred in the adjacent regions. Scientific men do not know how to account for this magnetic anomaly, unless it indicates that metal-bearing rocks in the depths of the earth have been displaced by some profound geological disturbance, which is made apparent at the surface by these unusual vagaries of the needle. The theory was long ago advanced that terrestrial magnetism, if we could read it aright, would explain what is going on in the bowels of the earth; and in the connection that the geologists are disposed to trace between the recent magnetic disturbances and subterranean geology, we have another illustration of the sciences, a great truth to which Wallace called attention so vividly when he based conclusions relating to prehistoric geological changes upon the present distribution of fauna in the Malayan archipelago.



A PAIR OF STEERS FOR THE BOYS.

On a medium sized farm a pair of steers may be raised with no great trouble or expense. So may colts, indeed, but the steers will never carry the boys to the racetrack. Let their training be the boys' pastime and pride. The steers will grow up between the boys and the city. Boys who have a little yoke of steers, and a little cart, a little sled, and a little stoneboat, all of their own manufacture, will not pine to forsake the farm. Before the boys are men, the steers may be great, powerful oxen, well able to perform a kind of labor always in demand.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

ROSEBUG BAIT.

The object in planting spiraea in the vineyard or garden where grapevines are growing is for the purpose of attracting the rosebug or rose beetle. This insect, as is well known, is very fond of the flowers of the grape and will soon destroy them, and thereby cut off the crop of fruit; but they are also very fond of and seem to prefer the flowers of certain species of the spiraea. They will usually desert the grapes, and cluster upon the spiraea if afforded an opportunity, and, as these shrubs and herbaceous plants cost little or nothing, we may use them freely as bug traps or bait, and from which the insects may be shaken daily into hot water or a little kerosene and water. The two best species of the spiraea for this purpose are the Sorbus-leaved, a hardy, early-blooming shrub from Siberia, and the Goats-beard, a native vigorous growing herbaceous species. There are also several Japan species, with fine white flowers, and blooming at the same season as the grape that may also be employed for the same purpose, but the two we have named seem to answer every purpose.—American Agriculturist.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR BERRY GROWERS.

In setting out new beds of raspberries or blackberries cut back the canes to about six inches above the surface of the soil. Throw all the strength in the plant and get a good sturdy cane this season for next year's fruiting. Plant as early in the season as possible, while plants are dormant.

When setting strawberries in spring cut back the roots one-third with a sharp knife; this starts a new fibrous growth quickly. Let the soil be rich and deep.

When strawberry plants are received and it is not convenient to plant at once, let them remain in their packing of moss out under a tree or shady place in the light.

Current cuttings ought to be set so that the top bud of the cutting is on a level with the surface of the ground.

Prune bearing currant bushes, cutting back last year's growth. The fruit is borne on wood of two years old and more, and the cutting back develops the lower buds and causes larger fruit. Remove all old, unproductive wood and thin out so as to admit light and air freely into the centre of the bush.—Orchard and Garden.

SETTING OUT TREES AND PLANTS.

So far as is possible early planting is the best, but it is no advantage to set out trees or plants until the soil is in a condition to work into a good tilth. About the only exception to this is evergreens; these can be set in the mud and will grow and be none the worse for it. A good plan with all trees and plants is to have a bucket or tub of water convenient and dip the roots of the plants carefully into this so as to wet the roots thoroughly. Before doing this all of the bruised or damaged roots should be cut off and the top cut back in proportion to the roots. Two men can set out trees to the best advantage; one to hold the tree and work the soil in among the roots with the fingers and the other to find and shovel in the dirt as needed. No kind of manure should be applied so as to come in direct contact with the roots. If the soil is not naturally rich the best plan of applying manure is to work it thoroughly in with the soil before filling in around the roots. It is important to tramp the soil well after the roots are covered, so as to keep the tree firm, or the winds we usually have in the spring will tend to loosen it. If necessary to stake, when the tree is set out is a good time to set the stake. A piece of rubber shoe or boot put around the tree where the cord is fastened will aid materially to lessen the risks of injury by chafing. Wool twine will be less liable to injure the tree than hard twisted hemp twine. Set the trees at the same depth that they grow in the nursery.

With plants grown either in the hot-bed or seed-box, care should be taken to harden them off before transplanting. This can be done readily by leaving them exposed two or three days and nights before transplanting. If the soil is dry, a good plan is to water the plants thoroughly an hour or two before taking them up. With early plants this is not usually necessary, as there is generally

plenty of moisture in the soil. Set the plants down to the first leaf. This can be considered a safe rule with all plants, and if the plants have made a long, spindling growth even deeper setting than this will be advisable. It is important to see that the soil comes in close contact with the roots. Generally with all garden plants it will be best to do the transplanting late in the evening.—St. Louis Republic.

NOTES ON THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Oftentimes very little forethought is given to the plan of the vegetable garden, and yet it is one of the most important considerations connected with gardening. The great object should be to plant in such a manner as to facilitate the use of all horse-power possible. Very few farmers find much time to use the hoe, while many of the gardens are so planted as to admit of no other means of cultivation. In the hands of many the hoe is not the best cultivator; it does not have the desired effect of loosening the soil, and is often good only in finishing up after the plow. For many plants the soil needs to be deeply and thoroughly dug. Frequent stirring prevents a crust forming, which is so detrimental to plant growth, it shutting out the air from the roots. When too much dependence is laid upon the hoe a great deal of neglect will naturally result. The weeds get a start, the ground becomes baked, and in a very brief period the crop is put beyond recovery, and the yield greatly lessened. This taking a rainy day to "mind in" a garden will result unsatisfactory. Soil worked over at such a time becomes baked in clods and unfit for seeds, or the tender roots of plants. Too wet to plow corn, means too wet to stir the garden.

Plants that have been grown in a hot-bed should be transplanted in rows in the open air before being set out, and given protection from the sun and drying winds until they become well established. By this method of management they grow more stocky, and make healthier and larger growth in the garden.

For most vegetables the long row system will be found best. Tomato plants ought to have a distance between rows of about three feet and a half, and two feet and a half in the row. Some might think the distance too great, but with the large varieties, such as the Acme, Trophy and Livingston, the ground will be pretty thoroughly covered at the time of maturity. With plenty of room it is possible to secure large, well-ripened fruit.

Cabbage needs less room. Rows two and one-half feet apart in the row for large varieties will be found a satisfactory distance.

All plants of the garden should be so put out as to make horse cultivation in part, at least, available.

The value of potting plants to secure a good set of roots, cannot be overestimated. All who have tried it regard the plan most favorably. Plants put in pots should not be left too long, for in that case the roots become cramped, and that is a detriment rather than an aid to its growth.—American Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Keep the cattle off the plowed land. Parker Earle is generally conceded to be an excellent strawberry.

Plenty of water and grain should be furnished to ewes in milk.

Set out the strawberry plants as early as the ground can be prepared.

The Souvenir de Congres pear is large in size, good in quality and matures early.

Young chickens that are just beginning to run about should be fed regularly every day.

If the egg shells are fed to the poultry, care should always be taken to crush them thoroughly before feeding.

The syringa is a most soluble shrub, and by planting the late flowering sorts the season may be considerably extended. Marshall P. Wilder is a rose of vigorous growth; the flowers are full, well-formed, fragrant and cherry-carmin hue.

A hen pays in proportion to the number of eggs she produces; therefore it is an item to feed so as to secure plenty of eggs.

In shipping young poultry at this time see that they are well watered and fed before cooping, and do not crowd too many into the coops.

If the weight of the fodder in the silo will complete its perfect packing after it has been well tramped, by setting it several inches, why need it be tramped any more than is necessary to insure its being level and of uniform solidity? But this uniform solidity cannot be secured by any other than a persistent tramping and crowding by faithful help. The advocates of not tramping say that it might be obtained by the use of some method of delivery which would send it to all parts of the silo in equal quantities, but would not this cost more than the spreading and tramping by careful men?

Sailor and Preacher.

I was talking with an old lake captain the other day about his varied experiences, and he told me one story which I will try to reproduce, says a Minneapolis Journal man.

As the above captain's steamer was leaving the dock at Buffalo, the pilot-house, where he was standing by the steersman, was invaded by a tall, melancholy visaged parson, with a white choker and a set of gray whiskers. He looked all around the little compartment until finally his eyes rested on the compass, and then, as if an idea had struck him, he said:

"Ah, captain, can you tell me the names of the—ah—different points that instrument?"

"Why, cert," said the captain; "every sailor has to know how to box the compass before he can serve his trick at the wheel."

"Well—ah—would you kindly name them for me?"

"With pleasure," the captain replied. And he forthwith started in at north and went round to east, and south, and west, and named the whole thirty-two points.

"Well—well!" said the dominie. "Now can you say them the other way?"

"Surely." And the captain, who was busy and growing a trifle impatient, went around by the west, south, and east until he reached his starting point. But his patience was well nigh worn out, and when he had finished, he asked:

"Look here, my friend, what's your business?"

"I? Why, I'm a minister of the gospel, and only work for the redemption of mankind."

"Can you say the Lord's prayer?"

"Why, of course. What a question to ask a clergyman!"

"Well, say it then."

The minister repeated the sacred words with impressive favor and unction, and with uncovered head.

When he was through, the captain said:

"Now, can you say it backward?"

"Why—ah—no," replied the minister: "I—ah—never tried to."

"Well, then," the captain burst out, "It seems that I know my business a darn sight better than you do yours. Get out o' here and go below."

Get out o' here and go below."

SOLVING TWO PROBLEMS.

Mrs. DULLARD.—I don't see how you manage to get along without a girl.

Mrs. SHARP.—I have a great many relatives who like to visit me, and I make them help.

Mrs. DULLARD.—Yes; but they'll soon get tired of that and stop coming.

Mrs. SHARP.—Then I'll get a girl. —Puck.

IN BOSTON.

POLICEMAN.—Here! Mind your eye, youngster!

BOBBY BACKBURY.—I beg pardon; but I no not see why the master should obey the pupil.—Puck.

A STRIKING design for a new style of sleeve for ladies' dresses has been printed in the fashion magazines. Viewed from the side it resembles the Tower of London inverted, surrounded by two rows of gigantic frills, and finished off at the top with the dome of the Mosque of Omar. Name of the architect not given.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface, such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

It is not good form to point. This may account for the pointless society joke.

—Puck.

The demands of society often induce ladies to use quick stimulants when feeling badly. They are dangerous! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is adapted to such cases.

He who runs may read; but he must not talk is he is running for office.—Puck.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

The "March of Intellect" to often ends in April folly.—Puck.

Ladies often compare notes on health, and while they may differ on many points, they always agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard female medicine.

The old man, supported by his grand-children, can easily answer the joker's query: "What has Posterity done for me?" —Puck.

A Brilliant Discovery in Dermatology.

It is said that superfluous hair can be permanently removed without pain. An interesting and valuable discovery has recently been made by John H. Woodbury, of 125 West 42d street, New York City. It is a remedy for the permanent removal of superfluous hair, consisting of a fluid which is applied to the hair follicles by means of an electric needle. It is designed to be used by patients at their homes, and is said to be fully as effective as electrolysis. Full particulars in reference to this valuable remedy are found in a little book of 128 pages, which is sent to any address for 10 cents on application to the discoverer.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pinkettes. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Mr. A. B. Laforme, Boston, Mass., says: "I ordered and distributed one dozen large bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and in every case it has afforded almost instantaneous relief." Fifty cents.

If you will be truly happy keep your blood pure, your liver free from growing torpid by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.



Mrs. William Lohr

Dyspepsia

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"A year ago this last fall I commenced to fall rapidly; lost all appetite and ambition, and barely dragged along with my work. During the winter and spring had to have help about my housework. Physicians did not help me and I got more and more discouraged. I suffered from dyspepsia so that I

Could Not Eat Vegetables or meat, and at last so that I could not even use butter on my toast. Used to dip the toast in tea and even then it would distress my stomach. In the spring I hired a girl permanently, my health was so poor. She tried to persuade me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as a lady for whom she had worked had been greatly benefited by it. She said: 'It will only cost a dollar to try it.'

I Dragged Along

Until August, when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. In about a week I felt a little better. Could keep more food on my stomach and grew stronger. I took three bottles, am now perfectly well, have gained 22 pounds, am in excellent health. I owe all this to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am glad to let you know what it has done for me. Mrs. WILLIAM LOHR, 101 Van Buren Street, Freeport, Ill.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

P. N. U. S.

92



Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism.

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver.

Impaired digestion, gout, biliousness, headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood.

Scorfula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility. Guaranteed—The contents of one bottle if not healed, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size.

"Invaluable Guide to Health" Free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 16th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

\$50.00

A

WEEK

J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

•••••

Tut's Tiny Pills

•••••

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work or from indigestion, or body or exposure in malarial regions, will find Tut's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the invalid.

•••••

LOOK

—We furnish five H. P. Upright Engine and Steel Boiler for \$100 complete. Other sizes in proportion. Address ALBION BROS., Springfield, Ohio.

PATENTS, PENSIONS—Send for Inventor's Guide or How to obtain a Patent. Send for Digest of PENSIONS and BOUNTY LAWS. PATRICK O'FARRELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WALL PAPER—The best and cheapest place to buy in U. S. 100 samples sent for 10c. postage.

Thos. J. Myers, 2210 Market St., Phila., Pa.

HEADACHE—cured in a few minutes by Rust's Rapid Remedy. Harmless. Works like a charm. Mailed for 10c. RUST & SONS, New Brunswick, N. J.

DEEP SEA SEALING.

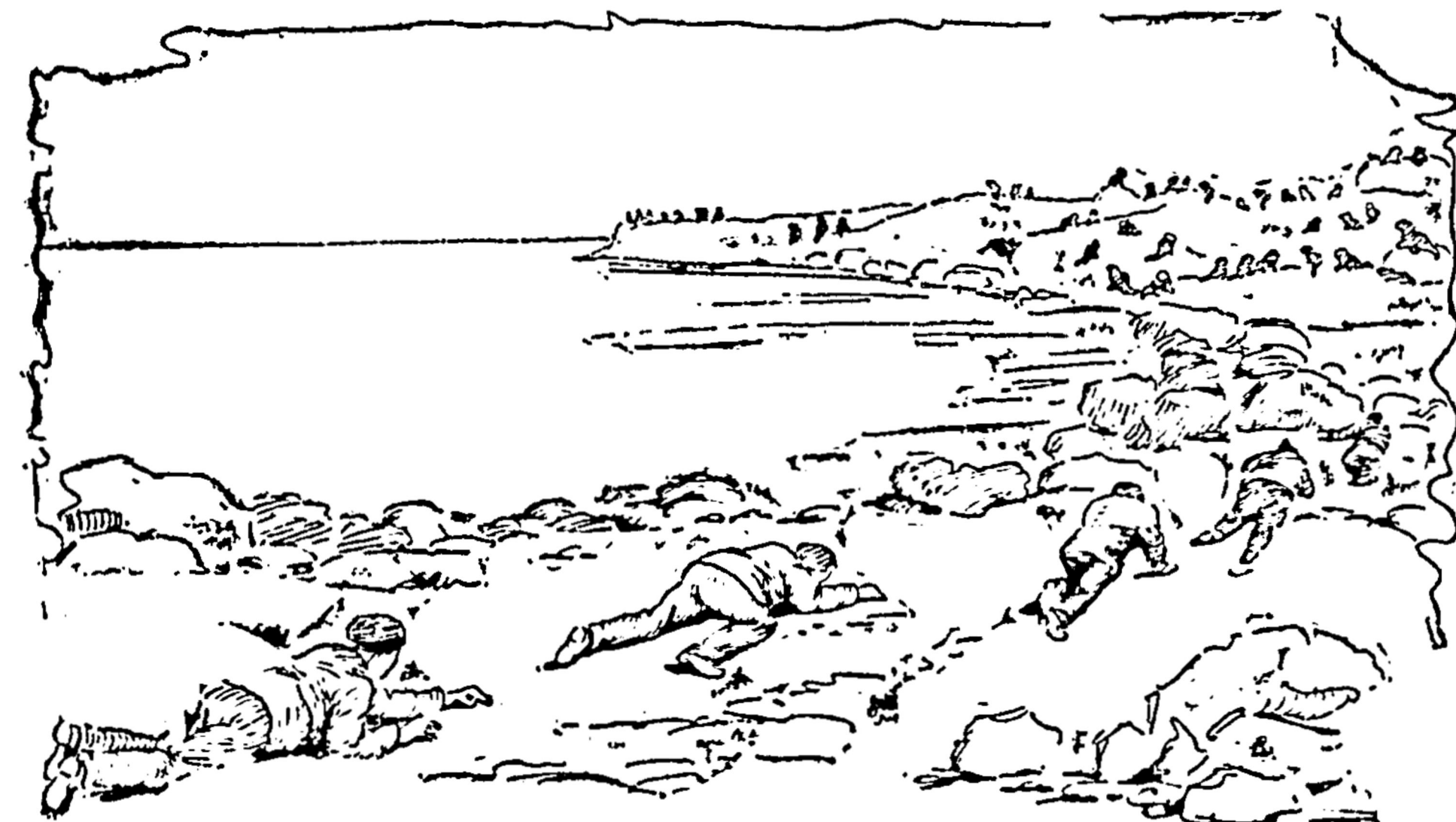
HOW THIS INDUSTRY IS CARRIED ON.

On the Track of the Seal Herds—Animals Murdered Wholesale—Rifles for White Men and Spears for Indians.



those waters forever.

To make this understood, writes Bache in the Boston Transcript, it is only necessary to explain the astonishing scientific system of slaughter adopted by the pelagic (that is, open sea) sealers. Suppose that there were a single great herd of one million valuable fur-bearing beasts which traveled continually over a kite-shaped track, many thousands of miles in circuit, on the great plains of the West. Imagine that these animals devoted eight months in every year to traversing this route, never varying from it, so that their entire company was always sure to be at a given point on the road at a certain date, though halting together in an isolated spot for four months annually, to breed and rear their young. How long would it be before the greedy hunters would have wiped them all out. If the latter were permitted to surround them at the breeding place, a single season would suffice for their extermination.



CREEPING IN BETWEEN A SEA-LION HERD AND THE WATER.

That is precisely the situation of the seals. The herd—there is only one—leaves the Pribylov Islands about November 10 each year, to spend the winter in warmer waters. Passing southward through the Aleutian chain and out of Bering Sea, the animals swim in a southeasterly direction, toward Santa Barbara, about 400 miles south of San Francisco, on the Pacific coast. There they turn and go northward—nearly a million strong—hugging the coast, past Oregon and Washington, and along the southern shore of Alaska into Bering Sea, reaching the Pribylov Islands again by July 10. Upon those lonely rocks they breed and nurse their young for four months, at the end of which time the pups are weaned and big enough to accompany the annual migration. The track they follow is never varied from, and each week in the year finds them at the same stage of their route, so that no difficulty in discovering the herd is experienced by the hunters, who pursue the poor beasts relentlessly month after month, killing, killing, until they get back into Bering Sea again and are safe for a while. No present project for putting a stop to this is entertained. The modus vivendi and the seizures of vessels have merely related to the exclusion of the pelagic sealers from Bering Sea itself, where they are anxious to go and wipe out the whole breeding herd while it is assembled on two small islands, thus making an end of the species at once and "for good."



A KILLING "ANG AT WORK.

Some very interesting points may be mentioned respecting the extraordinary business of pelagic sealing. For the pursuit of this industry small schooners of from forty to sixty tons are equipped. Each such vessel starts out on a voyage with three or four months' provisions, a quantity of salt, a supply of repeating rifles, and fifteen or twenty men. Usually

the crew includes a few Indians from Vancouver's Island and Neah Bay, Washington. The schooner sails out into the path of the herd of seals. She has no trouble in discovering when the right point is reached, by the popping up on all sides in the water of the animals' heads. Then she lies too, unless the weather is too rough, and lowers into the sea a number of small dories.



A POACHER SHOOTING SEALS.

Each boat is occupied by two men. One of them sits in the bow, with a Winchester rifle or fowling-piece loaded with buckshot across his lap, while the other rows. The effort is to extend from the vessel a line of from seven to ten dories, which shall be within hail of each other, so that they can find their way back in case of a fog or storm. Having taken their positions, they wait for the chance of a seal's head popping up within range. The animals, while traveling, only appear on the surface at the intervals necessary for breathing, taking a quick and cautious look around, and immediately diving again to swim and fish. They do all their swimming and fishing under water.

When the hunter sees a head pop up, if he is quick enough he may have time to aim and fire before the seal has taken an instantaneous survey of him and dived. Usually, when the animal comes up close alongside the boat, its fright is so great that it disappears too suddenly for a shot; but, if it pops up at a distance of fifty or 100 yards, perhaps it may pause two or three seconds and afford an opportunity to the marksmen.

Pribylov Islands in the fog which hardly ever lifts, and shooting the breeding mothers that venture out into the ocean. In 1886, there were seven vessels engaged in the sealing industry on the northwest coast. There were twenty-two in 1887, thirty-three in 1889, forty-five in 1890, and one hundred and ten last summer. This year there will be about one hundred and twenty-five schooners in the business. All of these craft and more than 2000 Canadian, American, Japanese, and Indian hunters are devoted to the indiscriminate slaughter of this herd of valuable creatures, which are to-day almost ninety per cent. females.

By July 10th the entire herd will be on two islands in Bering Sea, breeding and nursing their young. The pups are all born by July 20th, and up to November 10th the mother seals are constantly going out to the ocean fishing banks for food. They nurse their offspring at intervals of from one to four days, and travel in search of fish fifty to 300 miles away from the islands. The fleet, entering Bering Sea in July, would draw a cordon around the islands, practically annihilate all the mothers before the helpless young are weaned in November, and leave the infant seals to starve by



ADULT SEA LION AND YOUNG.

myriads on the rocks. While not literally exterminating the species, the result of this would be to destroy the sealing industry forever. True, the pelagic sealers would ruin their own business, but they belong to a class of people who care only for to-day and do not look forward to the morrow.

The Indian hunters carried by the sailing vessels take an important part in the chase. They are turned loose on days when calm weather has succeeded a storm. At such times the seals, which have been so tossed about in the water as to have had no sleep for a considerable period, indulge in the luxury of sound naps on the ocean billows, lying on their backs at the surface with only their noses and "heels" showing. Thus rocked in the cradle of the deep, they peacefully repose, doubtless enjoying pleasant dreams, while the savage in his canoe approaches silently from the leeward. When within striking distance, the hunter drives a toggle-headed spear into the unconscious animal, drags the prey up to the boat, and knocks it on the head. This method of slaughter, though not less indiscriminate than that adopted by the white men, has the advantage that no seal that is struck is lost.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated also gives a page of pictures, from which the two double-column cuts are taken, showing the methods employed in catching the seals on King's Island, in Bering Sea.

A Store on the Congo.

This is a picture of a sort of building that is very common at all the missionary stations along the Congo River. It represents the store at Banza Manteke, one



STORE AT BANZA MANTEKE, CONGO.

of the largest stations of the American Baptist Missionary Union on the Congo. Missionaries have found that trading is a necessary part of their work. The Congo Free State has issued a silver currency which has holes stamped through it, so that the natives, who are not blessed with pockets, can thread the coin on strings and wear their money around their necks. They, however, are not taking very kindly to the medium of exchange. They cannot see that the coins represent any value, and they decline to receive them in exchange either for labor or the products of their little farms. The missionaries are therefore compelled to use merchandise as money.

These goods are in considerable variety, including unbleached cotton cloth, red blankets, bandanna handkerchiefs, second-hand clothing, old red coats from the British army stores, cheap blue glass beads, and many other articles. The goods are sent mostly from Liverpool, and are packed away in stores like that shown in the picture. From Matadi, the head of navigation on the lower Congo, caravans of men take the goods to various stations up the river.

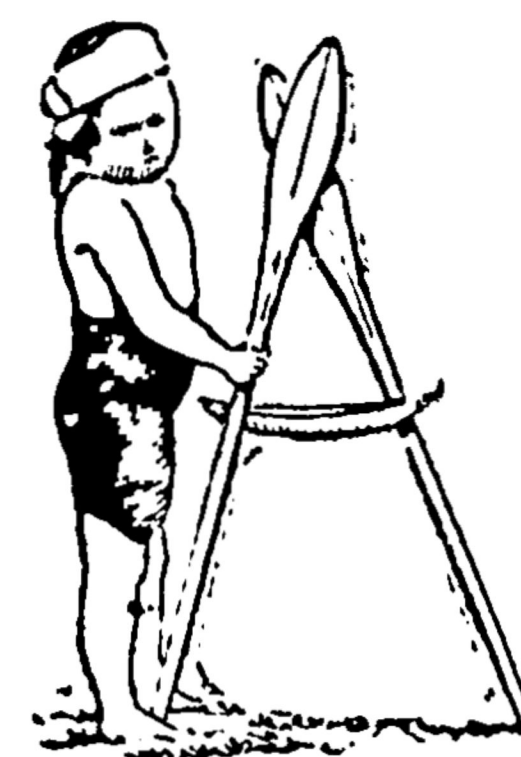
Once every day the missionary opens his store. In this picture, Mr. C. E. Ingham, one of the best known of the Congo missionaries, is represented as standing in the door. It is the hour when the store is open, and Mr. Ingham is exchanging goods for yams, fowls and other articles of food. The missionaries also use these goods to pay for native labor in building their houses and for other purposes.—New York World.

There are very nearly ten thousand steamships in the world, and their aggregate burden amounts to about two million tons.

FAST DYING OUT.

RACES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC ARE VANISHING.

Tasmanians Practically Wiped Out—The Maoris Following—Island People Becoming Extinct—Causes of the Declination.



Tasmanians was announced to the world, in which she is referred to as a pure blood aborigine; and Parliament, in 1882 and 1884, voted her grants on account of her unique position as the sole survivor of her race.

A few men in this country and Canada are now striving to prevent the American bison from becoming extinct. The endeavor reminds us of the efforts of the whites in Tasmania to save the remnants of the race they had annihilated. In 1803 between 6000 and 7000 natives dwelt in the valleys of Tasmania. All that were left of them in 1847 were twelve men, twenty-two women and ten children. In vain did the Government build them comfortable houses, supply all their needs and give them teachers. The race was doomed, and one by one the few survivors perished.

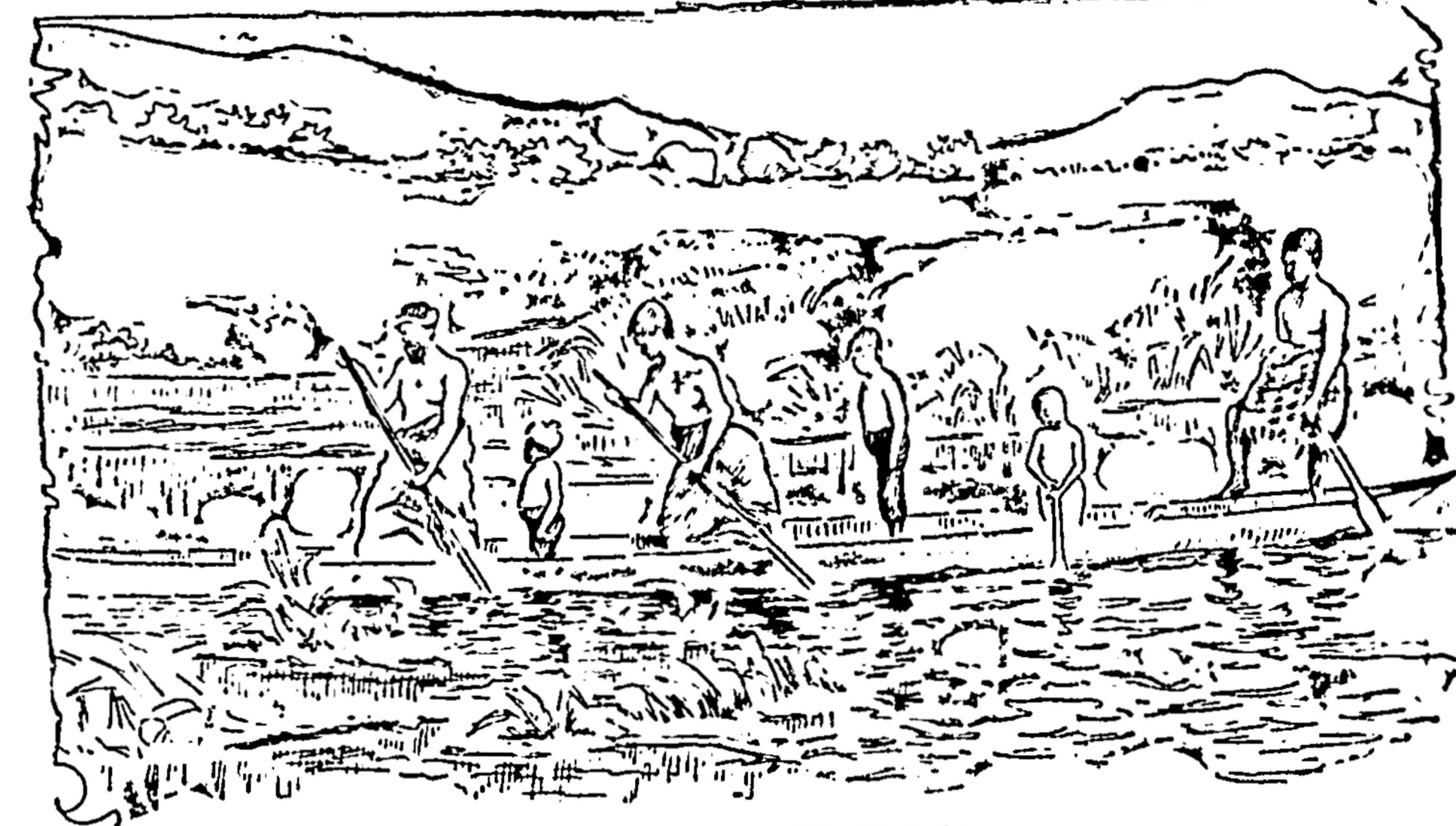
GRAY-HAIRED, Tasmanian, calling herself Fanny Cochrane Smith, claims to be the last survivor of her unhappy race.

She is able to cite extracts from official papers of the colony, printed long after the total extinction of the

Contradictory statements are made even as to their religious notions. Some rooms at Hobart and other towns are filled with their handiwork. So these people, flourishing as they were when this century came in, have vanished before its close, leaving scarce a trace to show that they ever lived.

The Maoris are going the same way, though not by violence. When the whites first came among them their number was estimated at 120,000. They have been dwindling gradually, and figure in the New Zealand census of 1886 as only 41,969 souls. It is noteworthy that children's diseases, such as whooping cough, introduced among the Maoris by Europeans, are fatal alike to infants and adults. Pulmonary complaints have made large ravages. But their greatest enemy, unknown before the coming of the whites, is drink. Women rival the men in their devotion to the flowing bowl. Mr. Verschuur, who studied the Maoris in 1889, says their chief felicity is in getting drunk. Another traveler says he saw a native on a hotel veranda one day loudly lamenting that he was not beastly drunk, though he had swallowed thirteen glasses of whisky. Children of tender years follow the shining example of their parents, and boys of five or six years are often seen with pipes in their mouths. Nothing, apparently, can stay the ravages, due to the "blessings of civilization," which, with each recurring year, are making the Maoris less numerous than before.

Let us turn to another phase of depopulation in the Pacific. It is a well-known fact that the practice of head hunting has more than held its own. Among some of the lesser known islands it has increased. It amounts to a sort of a craze in many an island that is still given up to the most heathenish practices. Of course cannibalism is associated with it, but many Islanders start on



MAORIS IN THEIR CANOE.

Other peoples in the Pacific and elsewhere are approaching the fate of the Tasmanians. Here and there it is the liquor and the diseases introduced by white men that are decimating them. In Tasmania it was the shotgun, pure and simple. The natives were not guiltless, though they suffered many wrongs. Their implacable hostility stirred up against them a war of extermination. The number of "crows" each had killed came to be the common boast among the whites. The following incident illustrates the utter heartlessness with which, as the long struggle went on, the overmastered natives were pursued.

One day a crowd of idle whites saw a native boy watching them at a distance. "Let's have some fun," said one of the men. Taking an empty revolver he pointed at his own head and repeatedly pulled the trigger. The men laughed and the lad drew nearer, much interested in the performance. "Now you do it," they said to him, as they handed him a loaded revolver. The boy blew his brains out, and this was what the white pioneers of Tasmania called "fun."



PARAORA CHIEF.

The fate of the Tasmanians was a warning to anthropologists. The natives dwindled and disappeared before they had been intelligently studied; we have little accurate information about them.

war expeditions for heads alone, and the Solomon Islands have told travelers that there is no felicity in life equal to that of acquiring fresh heads with which to adorn their tabu houses. The British in North Borneo are waging



A SEMI-CIVILIZED MAORI QUEEN.

war on the practice and execute every native they convict of the crime.

If we were to visit other parts of the world we should see that the same inevitable destruction that is overtaking the Pacific Islanders awaits many another native race and largely on account of the intrusion of the whites, whose influence and customs they cannot be subjected to and live. It is only a few weeks ago that we heard that the natives of southwestern Terra del Fuego, estimated in Darwin's day at 3000 souls, now barely number 300 or 400. We should see, also, in some districts, where natives are treated with the greatest kindness and everything possible done to promote their welfare they are disappearing, not through extermination, but by absorption. In Greenland no liquor can be sold to the natives. No sailor can land on those shores unless he can show a clean bill of health. But Caucasian blood mingles in greater quantities in the veins of each generation. Not an Eskimo pure blood can be found in Greenland, except among the Arctic highlanders of Smith Sound or the new-found natives on the east coast.—Chicago Herald.

The contract between Prussia and Bremen for the enlargement of the Kaiser Harbor of Bremerhaven will be begun at once and pushed on with energy. The cost will be \$3,750,000.

A university extension seminary to train lecturers and organizers will be established at Philadelphia, Penn.

THE ITEM,

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1892.

The gripe didn't depart with the old year.

The big new postal card is not as neat as the old one.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Physicians make no more fatal mistake than when they inform patients that nervous heart troubles come from the stomach and are of little consequence. Dr. Franklin Miles, the noted Indiana specialist, has proven the contrary in his book on "Heart Disease," which may be had free at J. W. Dicks', who guarantees and recommends Dr. Miles' unequalled New Heart Cure, which has the largest sale of any heart remedy in the world. It cures nervous and organic heart disease, short breath, fluttering, pain, or tenderness in the side, arm or shoulder, irregular pulse, fainting, smothering, dropsy etc. His Restorative Nervine cures headache, fits, etc.

The greatest political battle of the age will be fought this year.

How TO SUCCEED.—This is the great problem of life which few satisfactorily solve. Some fail because of poor health others want of luck, but the majority from deficient grit—want of nerve. They are nervous, irritable, changeable, easily get the blues and "take the spirits down to keep the spirits up," thus wasting money, time, opportunity and nerve force. There is nothing like the Restorative Nervine, discovered by the great specialist, Dr. Miles, to cure all nervous diseases, as headache, the blues, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, fits, and hysteria. Trial bottles and fine book of testimonials free by J. W. Dicks.

Many hope that this month will give us ice and snow.

A LITTLE GIRL'S EXPERIENCE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trencott are keepers of the Government lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed by a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctor at home and at Detroit treated her in vain, she grew rapidly worse until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. W. Dicks' drug store.

President Harrison Wednesday shook hands with 1500 people—one of the worst attacks of the grip he has had.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH.—If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you're afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at Dicks' drug store.

Fourteen deaths from the grip were reported in New York city on Wednesday.

TWO VALUABLE FRIENDS.—1. A physician cannot always be had. Rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, and burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil, 25 cts.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. W. BARNITZ'S drug store.

The grain blockade at Chicago is said to be nearly at an end for the present.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, ulcers, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Dicks.

The village of Aurora, Iowa, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss \$35,000.

MILK'S NERVE AND LIVER PILLS.—An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses for 25cts. Samples free at Dicks' drug store.

There will be two eclipses each of the sun and moon this year.

IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.—J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of La Grippe, when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at J. W. Dicks' Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.

Jack Frost ought to make up lost time this month if he means to keep up his reputation.

A NATIONAL EVENT.—The holding of the World's Fair in a city scarcely fifty years old will be a remarkable event, but whether it will really benefit the nation as much as the discovery of the Restorative Nervine by Dr. Franklin Miles is doubtful. This is just what the American people need to cure their excessive nervousness, dizziness, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, nervous debility, dullness, confusion of mind, etc. It acts like a charm. Trial bottles and fine book on "Nervous and Heart Disease," with unequalled testimonials, free at J. W. Dicks'. It is warranted to contain no opium, morphine or dangerous drugs.

DRUG AND JEWELRY STORE

N. E. Cor. Diamond, New Oxford.

J. W. DICKS

—DEALER IN—
Pure Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,

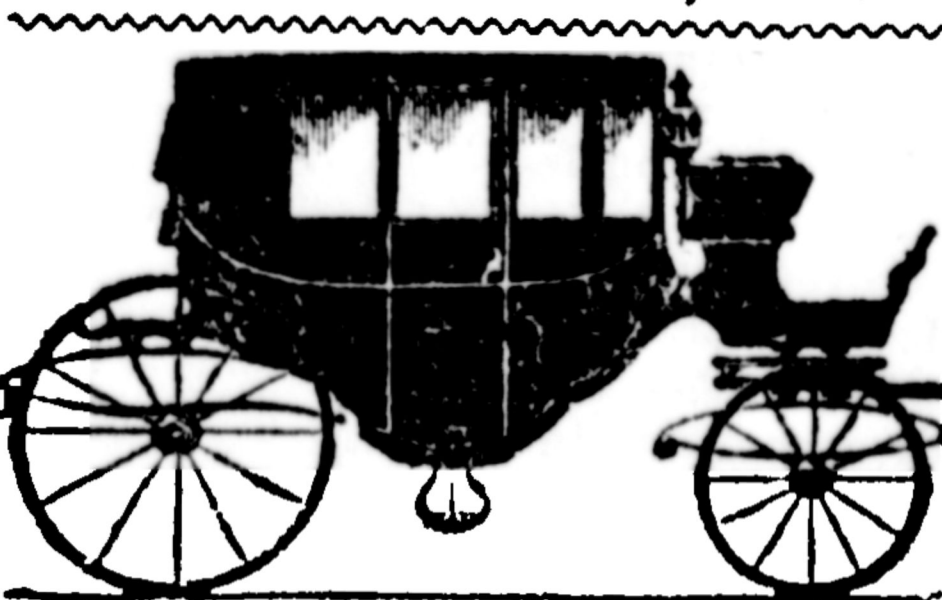
Toilet Articles,
Choice Perfumery,
Fancy Goods,
Fine Stationery,
Notions, &c.,

Cigars & Tobacco,
Choice Wines and Liquors,
for medical use only.
Careful Preparation of Prescriptions
our specialty.

Also, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc.,
for Sale. Repairing done, and work guaranteed.
All goods in either department warranted as represented.

LITTLESTOWN CARRIAGE WORKS

LITTLESTOWN, PA.



The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public generally to the fact that he has been carrying on the business of manufacturing Carriages, &c., for the past 17 years (most successfully), and that he is now prepared better than ever to furnish in his line whatever may be wanted. He has constantly on hand a large assortment of

Fine Carriages, "Canopy and Extension Tops, for 1 or 2 horses,
Fine Top and Open Buggies,
Dayton Wagons, Both in natural wood and painted.
Phaetons, Road Wagons, Spindle Wagons, Carts, Cutters, &c.

Has always on hand a large lot of SECOND-HAND WORK. Will have a due lot of **Portland and Swelled Body Cutters,** home-made; also, some Cheap Cutters. Give me a call; I will guarantee to show largest stock and best assortment of work in Adams county. Prices low. REPAIRING done promptly. All new work warranted.

S. D. Mehring, Prop'r.

NEW FURNITURE ROOMS.

Having on hand a complete line of Furniture, consisting of

Chamber Suits, Beds,
Springs, Mattresses,
Lounges, Chairs,
Sideboards,
Sinks,

&c., &c., I respectfully invite the attention of all parties wishing to purchase goods to call and see my stock before purchasing. I am also prepared to attend to

UNDERTAKING
In all its various branches, at any time called upon.

J. A. YOHE, Hampton, Pa.

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is reserved for the advertisement of

J. H. MYERS,

GETTYSBURG'S

Artist Tailor,
Gents' Furnisher,
and Clothier.

J. S. Weaver. N. Lings

WEAVER & LINCK

MANUFACTURERS OF
Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, and Farm Machinery generally; Agents for Whitey Binder and Mower, and Farming Implements of every description.

Having purchased the well-known Foundry and Machine shops of Diehl & Co., the subscribers are prepared to build Threshers! chinery generally. They have all the Diehl patterns and are prepared to build new machines and repair Tractor Engines and Separators and Machinery of all kinds, or furnish castings for same, at short notice.

Mill Work by experienced workmen. Pulleys, Shafts, and Hangers to order. Castings to order at the lowest market prices. General machine repairing promptly done at moderate charges. Satisfaction always guaranteed. Stove Grates, Cellar Grates, Sash Grates, Weights, Kettles, Hog Tron, repairs for all kinds of Plovers, and a large lot of Machine Castings always in stock for sale. Horse Shoeing & General Blacksmithing. Shops on Hanover St., New Oxford, Pa.

Blanks of all kinds, good paper, for sale at this office.

J. H. NAU,

Littlestown, Pa., for your

MONUMENTS, &c.

I am at all times prepared to furnish the most beautiful MONUMENTS, TOMBS, STONES, LINTELS, DOOR SILLS, &c., at Bargains.

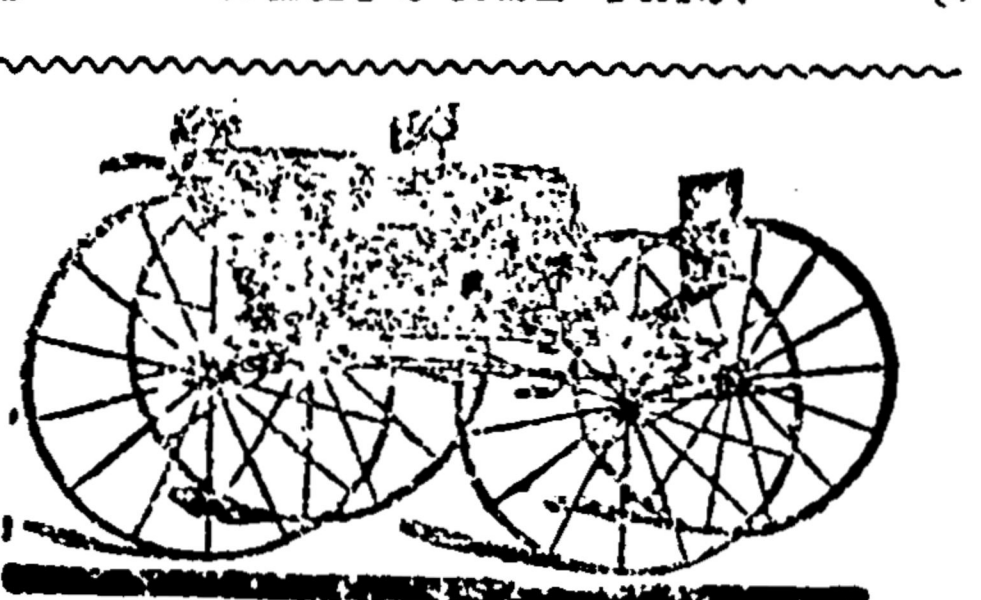
My work extends all through Carroll and Frederick counties, Md., and Adams and York counties, Pa. I guarantee my prices and work to suit all persons; call and examine and satisfy yourself. All orders promptly attended to. Work delivered free. Yards on Frederick Street, Littlestown, Pa.

E. G. LOUGH'S MARBLE YARD

opposite the Reformed church,
New Oxford, - Penn'a.

All kinds of Grave Work furnished as cheap as the cheapest, in the latest styles and of the best material. Monuments made a specialty. Persons wishing anything in his line are invited to call and examine his samples before purchasing elsewhere.

WHAT'S ALL THIS?



BOND & CO.,

have constantly on hand a number of the handsomest, finest and best made

Buggies and Carriages,

to be had in the county, and their prices are below the lowest, considering the quality of work. All work guaranteed. Repairing of all kinds done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Shops on corner High and Bolton Sts., New Oxford, Pa.

J. M. MARTIN,

IRISTOWN, PA.

has a full line of Men's and Boys' SHIRTS,

COLLARS, TIES,

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Ladies' Velvet and Leather Belts,
A Bargain in Ladies' Black Silk Mitts,
A full line of Notions, &c.,

A full line of

**GROCERIES,
Flour, Feed,
&c.**

TAGS,
CARDS,
DODGERS,
CIRCULARS,
ENVELOPES,
SALE BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
STATEMENTS,
NOTE HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,

or anything furnished by a Printing Office, printed in a neat and clean style at the Item Job Printing Office. Our prices are the lowest. **TRY US!** We guarantee satisfaction. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE ITEM,

as an advertising medium, cannot be excelled in the county. An investment of a small sum in an advertisement in its columns will bring in big returns. Try it and be convinced of its merits.

As a Family Newspaper, THE ITEM takes the lead in this county. Subscription, \$1.00 per year, in advance. Three months for 25 cents. Send for a sample copy.

G. A. KLINGEL,
—FASHIONABLE—
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Shampooing and dyeing done in the finest style. Razors honed and put in order at lowest rates. Saloon on Hanover street, next door to A. B. Diehl's store, New Oxford.

CARVER & LITTLE,

Merchant Tailors! Ready-made Clothing

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Carpets, Feathers, Hats, Caps, &c.

We have now the handsomest line of imported Trousers, Cheviots, Thibet cloths, Tricots, Corkscrews, Diagonal and Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Suitings, &c., ever shown in this market. A big lot of Men's, Boys' and Children's Hats—nobby styles. An immense stock of Children's, Boys', Youths' and Men's ready-made Suits, (with all pants lined.) Remember these suits are our own make and are well sewed. The largest stock of black and colored Henrietta Cloth in Hanover at lowest market prices. A big lot of all wool Blankets, which we will sell at a sacrifice. We cordially invite all to examine our goods and compare prices.

GARYER & LITTLE,

Broadway & Fountain Square, HANOVER, PA.

To THE PUBLIC!

Having just returned from a business trip to Baltimore, where I had the chance to buy the stock of first class establishments consisting of clothing, boots, shoes, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, etc. The stock I closed out at the extremely low price of 33c. on the dollar and will sell the same at bargain prices as follows:

17c. buys a pr. of boys' knee pants	worth \$0.40	\$4.25 buys a gents' suit	worth \$8.75
5c. buys a child's suit	" 2.50	16c. buys a pair of infant's shoes	" 0.35
\$2.25 buys a boy's suit	" 5.00	40c. buys a pr. of children's shoes	" 1.00
68c. buys a pair of men's pants	" 1.25	65c. buys a pair of boy's school shoes	worth 1.25
85c. buys a pair of men's pants	" 1.65	85c. buys a pair of ladies' shoes	" 1.25
85c. buys a pair of men's lined pants	" 1.70	85c. buys a pair of	" 1.75
\$1.25 buys a pair of men's lined pants	" 2.75	1.50 buys a pair of gents' work shoes	" 1.00
\$3.25 buys a gents' suit	" 8.25	1.50 buys a pair of gents' work shoes	" 1.75

And many other articles too numerous to mention. Come and be convinced.

D. Garner

Cor. York and Abbottstown Sts., Hanover, Pa.

LADIES' COATS.

Our stock of Ladies' Coats fully surpasses in attractiveness that of any previous season. All the latest styles, and the best goods. Call and see them.

OVERCOATS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our Fall and Winter stock of Overcoats and Ready-made Clothing are open for your inspection. It is a very fine and large line, and we shall feel proud to show them to you. You'll always find our prices right at the bottom.

SHEELY & BRO.

LOOK AT THIS!

CANDIES and CHEAPER than ORANGES EVER KNOWN!
At the Red Front Grocery!

FINE FLORIDA ORANGES from 15c. to 25c. per dozen; ASPINWALL BANANAS, 20c. and 25c.

CANDIES—Clear Toys, 12c. per lb.; French Mixed, 12c., 15c. and 20c. per lb., and a good Fresh Mixed Candy at 10c. per lb.

OYSTERS—over the Holidays, at 25c. and 40c. per quart, at

Theo. E. Warner's Red Front Grocery.

CLOSING OUT!

Goods At and Below Cost!

Having decided to discontinue business at New Oxford, I will now sell off my entire stock of merchandise, consisting of

Dry Goods, Notions,
Ready-made Clothing,
Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.,

at a great Sacrifice. Many articles will be sold at less than cost—nothing above cost. A great opportunity for those who wish to save money. Stock must be disposed of quickly.

G. F. COFFIN,

Swartz's Old Stand,
New Oxford, Pa.

SADLER'S COLLEGE

FOUNDED IN 1864 by the present executive—27 YEARS of continuous and successful management—increased annual attendance—Now occupying four buildings—Stands unrivaled in facilities for educating YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN for success in life. In deciding upon a school for their children, should send them to THE BEST, because it pays. It may require the expenditure of a few dollars more at first, but it will prove the cheapest in the end. CHEAP tuition is very dear, because it means cheap teachers, cheap surroundings, inferior facilities, and offers NO opportunities for securing POSITIONS for its pupils and graduates. This Institution, owing to its HIGH standard of excellence, has placed in desirable positions more young men and women from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, than all similar institutions combined. Catalogue and particulars mailed on application.

Address, W. H. SADLER, President, and Founder; or F. A. SADLER, Secretary, BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6, 8, 10 & 12 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAIN

PRODUCE

Z. H. CASHMAN,
at the Brick Warehouse on Hanover St.,
NEW OXFORD, PA.
will buy and sell all kinds of
Wheat, Hay Straw, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Potatoes, Bran, Middlins,
Chop, &c.; Also
THE BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR,
Cortese and Fine Salt, &c.

Sellers and buyers will find it to their advantage to give him a trial. Free delivery to any part of the borough. See Car leaves New Oxford every Thursday afternoon for Baltimore; returning leaves Hanover station every Friday at 4 o'clock, p. m. All orders left with him will receive prompt attention.

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